HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,981—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tooque.	17th „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th „
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th „
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th „

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th Septmber, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Colspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guionnet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,191	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 28th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasbni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 6th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 27th Oct., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 3rd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
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T. HINE & Co.'s
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(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

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(9 years old.)
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EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
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THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

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BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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MADRAS.

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HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,
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BOMBAY AGENTS:—
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UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month.
„ 24 „ „ 26 „ „

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
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CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!
LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL.

PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

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HOT WATER BOTTLES
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RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS ALMOND NOUGAT PEPPERMINT LIQUEURS	Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE,
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer,

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS ; EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BOHEMIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 26th September, 1903.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 1st October, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1903, at the Rate of Ten per cent. per annum, and will be payable on and after the 26th instant, to the proprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th instant.

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th September, 1903.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1903, at Rs. 30 per Whole and Rs. 7 1-2 per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax) declared PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 28th September, 1903, between the hours of 12 a. m and 3 p. m., at the Registered Office No. 3, Tamrind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું°,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1903.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 5th October, 1903, both days inclusive.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1903, at 2-15 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1903.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th September to 28th September 1903, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 374 of 1901.

JAMSEDJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Waudby Road, Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

RANCHORDAS GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, a minor of the present age of two years or thereabouts by his guardian adlitem Mr. F. H. De BRITTO, MANOCKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, VITHALDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and JETHA BHAMA, MOTI PAMA, NARSING JETHA, MALLA PAMA and NATHA BOKA, the last five trading together at Bombay in Partnership under the name, style, and Firm of JAITHA DHIMA and COMPANY, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date of 10th day of February, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Worli, in the town and registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and a half square yards, be the same, a little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 443, and Street No. 312, and bounded on the north by what is known as Cleveland's private Road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, reserving to Mr. Cleveland the original owner of the property, the right to draw water from the well referred to in a certain Indenture of lease bearing date the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants, workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3035 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No, 2536(1) to 2536 (3), and Street Nos. 1, 1A and 1B,, and bounded on the east by the Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randelia.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land, with the hereditaments or chawls standing thereon, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of Cleveland Road, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the south and east by Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No, 1-3226, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-139 (1) to 139 (9) and Street No 311 (c) to 341 (h).

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-three square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 687, and New Survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hossein Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29, Eslanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.

BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY;
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Naveari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, brass and iron single and double bedstead, glass door almyras, hall cabinets, marble top tables, first rate pictures and oleographs and table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmer's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. ROGERS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT, AND WODEHOUSE ROAD, COLABA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, the surviving trustee of the deed of Trust dated the 20th February, 1891, of the late Bai Bhicajee, widow of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties;—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land being partly Fazendari and partly Government ground, containing an area of 194 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Registration District of Bombay, on the east side of Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, bounded as follows, viz:—On or towards the north by Cowasjee Soobedar Street or Bhoiwada Lane, on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Cowasjee Chestmaker, on or towards the east partly by the stable of Sorabjee Temooljee and partly by the back side of the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, and on or towards the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 1460 and 1481, and Street Nos. 85 and 87, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 313, 313, 314, and new Nos. 5238, 5241, and 5242, and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Eduljee Metha and others, as monthly tenants.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

Secondly.—A piece of leasehold land, situate on the Colaba Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing an area of 581 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, held under a lease from the Port Trustees for a term of 50 years from the 1st November, 1887, bounded on the north by land which was leased to Gungadas Tulsidas, on the south by land leased to Abdoola Parpia and others, on the east by Sassoon Dock Siding, and on the west by Wodehouse Road, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. together with the messuage, dwelling-house, and building erected thereon which premises, are held under an indenture of lease dated the 25th October, 1887, the lease being renewable at the expiration of the term as therein mentioned.

The property is in the occupation of Mr. J. M. Moses, and others as monthly tenants, and is sold subject to the purchaser obtaining the consent in writing of the Port Trustees to the purchase of the property by him.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR STILL HOCK, BEER & WHISKY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the following wines to close account, viz:—

About 14 dozen Still Hock (Geisenheim) specially produced for Treacher & Co.

Do	14	do	do	(Hochheimer) do
Do	12	do	do	(Oppenheim) do
Do	20	do	do	(Laubenheimer) do
Do	6	do	do	(Funfkirchner) do
Do	7	do	do	(Somlauer) do
Do	61	do	do	(Goulburn) do
Do	3	do	do	(Niersteen) do
Do	1	do	do	(Johnnisburg) do
Do	1	do	do	(Steinwein) do
Do	1	do	do	(Riesling) do
Do	2	do	do	(Hermitage) do
Do	1	do	(Spk Moselle)	do
Do	214	do	(Beer Lamp in case of 6 dozen)	do
Do	253	do	(do. do. of 10 dozen)	do
Do	10	do	(Scotch Whisky)	do

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 28th September, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture, such as iron double and single bedsteads, marble top table and teapoys, marble top wash-hand tables, dining table, cupboard, chest-of-drawer, meatsafe, easy and light chairs, sofas, bookcase, brass bedstead.

1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne in good order.

1 large iron safe 36 by 26 by 24 inches, with Chubb's lock and stand.

1 large accurate and new scale with stand and drawers for jewellers and laboratory use.

On account of the concerned—

382 H. W. B. Co., 97—1 case surgical appliances, consisting of sponges, little liver pills, compound liquorice powder, douche cans, black India rubber tubing, stethoscopes hypodermic, Syringes, scale, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 new English leather brass mounted single harness.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 dark bay carriage horse, 7 to 8 years old, and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th Inst, at 2 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Dantra House and near the Tramway Company Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial household furniture, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, cabinets, chiffoniers, almirahs, bedsteads cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, best platedware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Captain J. T. HIRST.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m., the effect of the late Mr. J. E. Penton, consisting of 1 S-B. lady's small bore match rifle in wooden case, 1 large electric bell, 1 shikari soca water machine in dealwood box, 1 photo camera complete with plates, lense, stand, washing dishes and chemicals, portable dark-room and binoculars in leather case.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th September, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF Salved Goods, Damaged Bales of Cotton, Grains and Seeds Loose and in Bags, Landed ex. s. s. Hilarius.

Under instructions from Captain Charles K. Sergent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1903 at 2 p.m., at Victoria Road, Tank Bunder, and on account of whom it may concern, consisting of a large number of damaged full-pressed bales of cotton, linseeds, gingellyseeds, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed, myrabollums, &c., loose and in bags, gunny bags, &c., landed damaged by fire ex s. s. Hilarius.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

SALE OF TENT FLOORING OR PLATFORM BOARDS, BROKEN MACHINES, IRON & BRASS, ETC.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th October, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's, Store Yards, on the Esplanade, Fort, consisting of a number of platform boards (tent flooring); broken machines, cast iron, wrought iron and brass, &c.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE with the Good Will of very valuable and rich Chandeliers, Pier glasses, Furniture, &c., belonging to the late Khakibhoy Pudumsey.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, on the premises as a going concern, by Public Auction in one lot, on MONDAY, the 12th October, 1903, the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, pier glasses, fairy lights, table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, plated ware, cutlery glassware, Chinaware, earthenware, hall carpets, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, bentwood chairs, flag staffs, shop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 250, belonging to the late Khakibhoy Pudumsey, together with the Good Will.

For inspection of the premises and for further particulars and conditions, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th September, 1903.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HEAD OFFICES:—Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	88 3-16	= — 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 9-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	27 1-8	= unchanged
Spot in New York	59 3/4	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20·38 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	4 1/8 pr ct	= — 1-8
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= unchanged
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3-4 pr ct	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	3 5-8 pr ct	= unchanged

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 6·20 — 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·36	5·16	5·11	5·08
— 2	— 1	— 1	— 2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**
5·06	5·05	5·05	5·05
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 1

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	36,000 bales
Do. last year	50,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Do. do Continent	Nil.
Mid-Uplands	11·25 — 15
Futures, month of Dec.	9·37 — 3
Do. do. March	9·37 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 7-8 — 5-16
Futures, month of Dec.	9·25 + 2
Do. do. March	9·39 + 3
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 25th September, 1903:—

Cotton	320 bales.
Wheat	6,828 cwts.
Linseed	7,448 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,321 „
Gingellyseed	53 „
Poppyseed	692 „
Groundnuts	185 „
Castorseed	3,272 „
Rice	3,321 „
Myrabollams	7 „
Cottonseed	12,793 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d at 5-16
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4 at 171
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135
Shanghai 30 do do	187
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone.

Cash	Rs. 99·2
1st Settlement	„ 99·2
2nd do.	„ 98·15

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	5	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore „	„ 5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat „	„ 5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	12	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 30·0
Club No. 1	„ 29·0
Hard Red	„ 23·4

COTTON.—The local Market was steadier, and beyond the usual enquiry by Mills for ready Cotton there was little doing. New Crop is also steadier with fewer sellers and rates slightly stiffer.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar	Nil.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	88 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104¾
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 1-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

SEPTEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Communication with Tonkin by cable still interrupted.
Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th Sept. 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	2	0 p.m.	19	15
Teheran	27	10	51 p.m.	0	47
Suez	27	12	30 p.m.	0	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 27th Sept. 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	26	0	6
„ Karachi	0	22	0	8
„ Madras	0	18	0	1

THE Government have called for the exact information supplied to the Municipality of Karachi in regard to the Kitson or Washington systems of lighting, and the comparative cost of these lights and of electric lighting. It will be remembered that the Karachi Municipality recently rejected the system of electric lighting on the ground its great costliness compared with oil lighting.

THE experimental use of kerosene oil as a mosquito larvicide in Forte St. George, Madras, is reported by the medical authorities to have been attended with some measure of success, and the Government have sanctioned a supply of 58 gallons of kerosene oil per month for one year for the purpose of continuing the experiment.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DENTON—September 4, at Gordon House, Newbridge, Wolverhampton, wife of Capt H S Denton, of a son.

RICHARDS—August 29, at Dudley House, Marine Road, Barmouth, North Wales, wife of A Richards, formerly of Singapore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS—HARTLEY—September 5, at St Mary Magdalene's, Addiscombe, C P Harris, M D, of Addiscombe, son of the late W P Harris, M D, Bengal Medical Service, to Violet Amsden, daughter of J Hartley, of Addiscombe and Shanghai.

KENNEDY—FFARINGTON—September 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Cowes, Isle of Wight, H C Kennedy, of Fairlawn, Bargany Maskeliya, Ceylon, to Maud Avicia, daughter of the W J Ffarington.

MASSIE—BERGER—September 3, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, Capt J H Massie, D S O, Royal Garrison Art, to May, daughter of Major-Genl E A Berger, late 10th (Lincoln) Regiment.

MILNE—TRUELL—September 3, at the Paris Church, Wicklow J Milne, M B, &c to Mary Louisa daughter of the Rev W H A Truell.

DEATHS.

ANNESLEY—September 4, in Dublin, the Hon G Annesley, son of W R, third Earl Annesley, of Castlewellan, county Down, aged 66.

BALFOUR—September 6, at Cowie House, Stonehaven, N B, L C Balfour, late of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, aged 52.

DAVIES—September 6, at Bloxham, Oxon, R W Davies, captain Royal Navy (retired), son of the Hon B Davies, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, aged 59.

LUKE—September 4, at Pelham Crescent, wife of R Duke, and daughter of the late Major M C Treviliar, of Midelney Somerset.

GODSELL—September 6, at Colwell Bay, Isle of Wight, wife of Sir W Godsell.

REID—September 3, at Westbourne Terrace, widow of L R Reid, late of the H E I C S, and daughter of Major-Gen S B Boileau, aged 79.

WHITE—August 31, in Upper Egypt, A T White, M R C S, and L R C P, (Sanitary Department of the Egyptian Government), aged 32.

WHITEHEAD—September 3, at Simla, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, P H Whitehead aged 73.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SAMALDASS—September 27, at Girgaum, near the Tram Terminus, Lakhmidas, the beloved son of Mr. Jugmohandas Samaldas, aged 18 years and 9 months, Uothamna ceremony to-day at 4 p.m. at his father's residence, Girgaum.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HANNAFORD—September 21, at Nursamooda, Asansol, the wife of W V Hannaford, of a daughter.

NEWELL—September 19, at Calcutta, the wife of A F Newell, of a son.

ROBERTSON—September 22, at New Dooars Tea Estate, Banarhat western Dooars, the wife of G P Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HART—WHEELER—September 2, at Gauhati, Church, by the Rev H T Ottley, M A, Chaplain of Shillong, Sidney George Hart of the Indian Civil Service to Gertrude Winifred, daughter of the late John Wheeler of Savernake, England.

DEATHS.

ROBERTSON—September 22, at New Dooars, Tea Estate, Banarhat, Western Dooars, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Robertson.

SLATTER—September 13, at Bhagalpore, Thomas Robert Slatter, late of Messrs. Smith Podwell and Co., Kersala, aged 50 years and 4 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m High water, 4·21m., 3·59a. Low water, 10·16m., 9·53a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, adjourned sitting.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Bank Street, 2·15 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society (Practice) Town Hall, 5·45 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Rugby Football Tournament.
Reception Portuguese Consulate, Apollo Bunder, 1 p.m.
Real Institute Luso-Indiano Ball in the Town Hall, 9 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the indefinite postponement of the sailing of the S. S. Umkuzi, mails for South Africa were not closed on Saturday the 26th instant for despatch via Tuticorin and Colombo. The date of closing of the mails will be notified hereafter.

A NEW PRIEST AT BASSEIN.—On Tuesday evening at Bassein, the students and teachers of the Thomas Baptista Registered A. V. School, Papdi, Bassein, presented an address to the Rev. Marcelino Baptista, who is the first priest to be ordained in the Seminary of Damaun since its establishment. Mr. A. S. Gadkari, having spoken addresses were delivered by Mr. G. R. Gupte, the Head Master, and Mr. Natu The new priest having replied, he was then garlanded.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Krishna Ramji, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight years, employed as a labourer in the E. D. Sassoon Mill at Chinchpoogly met with a fatal accident on Friday at the Mill. It appears that the deceased was engaged in lowering a section of an iron economizer weighing about a ton on to a crank in the mill compound, when the pulley hook slipped from the sling with the result that the economizer fell on him. He received serious injuries, which resulted in his death a few hours after in the J. J. Hospital.

ROBBING THE DABUL VICAR.—The Rev. J. N. Coutinho, the Vicar of the Dabu Church, Cavel, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 357. It appears that on Thursday afternoon, the Vicar locked the door of his room and went out. He returned home late in the evening and retired to rest. The next morning he opened the cash-box and found it empty. The key of the box was in a bunch of keys which the Vicar had left in the room when he went out. The place seemed to have been entered through a window.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.—At the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, on Saturday afternoon, a successful concert was given in aid of the new organ and C. M. S. School. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion. The programme was a very attractive one and contained about a dozen pieces of vocal and instrumental music. The ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the success of the function were: Miss Banks, Miss Evans, Miss Lilian Hardinge, Miss Clara Procter, Miss Hand, Miss Schmuck, Mr. H. O. Coates, Mr. A. Schmuck and Mr. B. Duxbury. Mr. Seymour Dove acted as accompanist.

ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—Mr. Muncherji Hoshungji Jagosh has just published the thirty-third number of his Zoroastrian Calendar, for the Yezdezardi year 1273, corresponding with the Christian year, 1903-1904, ending 13th September next year. The proprietor has bestowed much care and attention on this useful brochure, in which each successive year some improvement is noticeable. The chief feature in the present number is a list of the principal events in Parsi social and religious life and of the charities bequeathed by them for the use of the present and future generations of that community. The total charities amount to seven lakhs and a half of rupees during the year.

SISTER-IN-LAW'S REVENGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Gungabai, a Hindu widow, prosecuted Gethibai, a Hindu woman, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 150. Mr. Dabulkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law. The case for the prosecution was that on the 11th July last, the accused went to the complainant and obtained from her, on loan, ornaments for the purpose of wearing at Satya Narayen Pooja, promising at the same time to return them the next morning. As the accused failed to return the ornaments, the complainant went to her house at Byculla and on enquiries ascertained that the accused had disappeared and that her husband was searching for her. The complainant continued her inquiries and eventually learnt that the accused had absconded to the village of Dina, in the Poona District, and had been living there with one Maruti Sasanna. Subsequently on the application of the complainant, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who was arrested at Dina and brought down to Bombay in police custody. With the exception of two old silver bangles, which the accused had on her person, no ornaments were found in her possession. The defence was that this was a false charge brought against the accused, in consequence of her having left the protection of her husband, who was complainant's brother. The Magistrate on the evidence held the charge was false and vexatious and discharged the accused. Considering the fact that the accused had been put to considerable annoyance and degradation by being arrested and brought to Bombay in police custody his Worship ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 30 to the accused as compensation.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

THIS match was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the Military team. The following are the scores:—

CIVIL.

First Innings.

Mr Cheetham, l-b-w Fookham	23
Mr Clarke, l-b-w Munt	6
Mr Burns, b Pookham	9
Mr McCausland, b Bookham	0
Mr Rumboll, b Munt	0
Mr Aston, b Munt	3
Mr Priestley, b Munt	0
Mr Harington, c and b Lewis	4
Mr Coombs, b McDonald	10
Mr Stileman, not out	5
Mr Richardson, c Stiffe, b McDonald	0
Extras	1
Total	61

MILITARY.

First Innings.

Pte Davies, b Cheetham	2
Lieut Scott, b Clark	14
Capt Bird, c and b Rumboll	19
Gr Bookham, c Coombe, b Cheetham	12
Lieut Manners, c Rumboll, b Stileman	15
Gr Munt, b Clark	27
Capt Moore, b Rumboll	10
Major Street, b Clark	0
Capt McDonald, not out	0
L-Cr Lewis did not bat	0
Capt Stiffe, b Rumboll	4
Extras	9
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CIVIL.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Coombs	10	13	4	0
Mr Cheetham	11	32	2	2
Mr Clark	11	18	4	3
Mr Rumboll	5	15	1	3
Mr Stileman	3	13	0	1
Mr Richardson	2	10	0	0

MILITARY.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Gr Munt	10	17	3	4
Gr Bookham	8	28	0	3
Capt McDonald	22	5	0	2
L-Cr Lewis	1	0	1	1

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. BARONET C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the Baronet C. C. by 74 runs on the result of 1st innings. Subjoined are the full scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Masurker, b Kapadia	8	l-b-w	27
Banda, c Raja (Jr), b Kapadia	5	not out	1
Telpade, c Irani b Kapadia	0		
Telang, c and b Kapadia	0	b Writer	15
Dnadeker, c Kapadia, b Irani	1	not out	8
Date, c Irani, b Kapadia	2		
Thakur, St c Kapadia	3		
Purshottam, c Raja (Senior b) Kapadia	11	c Substitute Kapadia,	17
Dhargelker, not out	6		
Deo, c Masani, b Kapadia	0		
CN Mehta, did not bat		St Masani b Kapadia	5
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	34	Total	75

BARONET C. C.

Mr Colabawalla, st Dhargolker, b Date	5
Mr Masani, c Bandu b Choonilal	26
Mr Raja (junior), c Deo b Talpade	1
Mr Gajrai, b Date	27
Mr Merwanjee, not out	26
Mr Raja (senior), c Dandeker b Deo	7
Mr Irani, c Parshottam b Bandu	0
Mr Darowalla, c Choonilal b Deo	0
Mr Folishwalla, c Substitute b Bandu	1
Mr Kapadia, c Choonilal b Deo	0
Mr Writer, c Parshottam b Deo	2
Extras	13
Total	108

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. FRIENDS UNION C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday last and resulted in a draw. Subjoined are the full scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

W L Masurker, c Pilgaoker, b Talpade	11
P K Tilang, c Dandeker, b Prabhaker	22
K A Date, c Prabhar, b Talpade	27
C P Mehta, not out	42
M D Pai, c Deshmukh, b Talpade	25
G E Khote, c Bhatavdeker, b Pilgaoker	3
Reshimwalla, b Pilgaoker	4
M R Deo, not out	0
Shunker, N B Daderker, Gonjiker	did not bat.
Extras	15
Total	159

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

S A Shete, l-b w b Date	3
Deshmukh, b Date	5
Dandeker, b Date	5
Talpade, run out	18
Prabhakar, run out	21
Pilgaoker, l-b w. b Date	5
W G Shatei not out	14
Bhalaodeker, b Shunker	0
Dhargelar not out	8
Motiwalla, did not bat	
Thakur, run out	8
Extras	8
Total	95

A PROFESSIONAL COUNTERFEIT COINER.

MR. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in July last, convicted Bahawashah walad Sakhinshah of delivery of King's coin possessed with knowledge that it was counterfeit, and possession of King's coin, knowing it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Kennedy, in his finding in the case, said the accused was committed under two charges, one of delivering and the other of possessing, counterfeit King's coin criminally. Mr. Kennedy said he saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the witnesses called. From the evidence of the patel and the "panch" it appeared that accused was in possession of six counterfeit coins concealed in his waist-band, and subsequently in his boot. Accused did not allege any reason why the witnesses should bear false evidence against him. The evidence of the Sonar and personal inspection were sufficient to prove the falseness. The evidence of Anyaba proved the delivery. It was this delivery of one counterfeit coin which led to the search and the consequent discovery of the coins in his possession. There could be no doubt said Mr. Kennedy that he was criminally in possession of them. The large number of coins in his possession and the fact that all of them were false; his previous dispute with Babaji; and the artful manner well known to coiners as ringing the changes, with which accused tried to induce Anyaba to deliver to him a good rupee for a bad one; his failure to explain how he came into possession of so many rupees; and his denial of such possession—all these things led irresistibly to the conclusion that he got possession of them for the purpose of passing them off on to the unwary. This was, said Mr. Kennedy, a dangerous offence. Accused was of a caste whose profession it was to make and pass false coin. He was working on a fairly large scale. He was therefore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent.

The accused in his petition to the High Court, said no false coins were found with him. He had gone in search of bread and was begging alms in the village of Samadal in Taluka Karmal, when Anyaba asked him if he had change of one rupee with him. He had small coins amounting to Rs. 1-1-9 remaining with him, Anyaba asked him if he would pay seventeen annas for one rupee. Accused told him he would pay just the proper value and nothing more and went away. While he was going, the patel and the Kulkarni and two townsmen came to him, and seizing him, made him sit down with them. They accused him of having counterfeit coins to dispose of, and made a search of his person. None was found with him. With no justification had this false case been got up against him. All the persons combined and beat him, and unjustly got up this case, and had it sent to the Sessions Judge.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal summarily.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE thirty-second annual meeting of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, was held on Saturday at the Company's mill premises, near Separi Bunder, Parel; Sir Hurkisandas Narotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their thirty-second report on the operations of the Company together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903. After writing off Rs. 4,208-15-11, on account of sundry charges and repairs, the net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 2,40,086-13-3, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 3,298-0-2, brought forward from last year's accounts, which will, no doubt, be considered satisfactory. From the aforesaid sum of Rs. 2,40,086-13-3, your directors have paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1902, and have set apart Rs. 80,000-0-0 for depreciation of machinery. These items in all amount to Rs. 1,37,500-0-0, leaving an available balance of Rs. 1,03,186-13-3, from which after setting aside Rs. 20,000-0-0, as order, your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 70 per share for the half year ended 30th June last, which will absorb Rs. 80,500-0-0, and propose to carry forward Rs. 2,686-13-3, to next year's account. I.—(a) Amount set aside for Electric Installation account Rs. 10,000; (b) Amount set aside for bad debts account Rs. 5,000; (c) Amount set aside for bonus account Rs. 5,000. II.—Dividend at Rs. 70 per share (making the total dividend for the year to Rs. 120 per share, or 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital) Rs. 80,500. Total Rs. 1,00,500. III.—Balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 2,686-13-3—Total Rs. 1,03,186-13-3. Your mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 28,30,228. During the year under report a second instalment of 200 of the old looms has been resolved to be replaced by new ones. The order for these has already been given and your directors expect them to arrive here about the beginning of the next year. New 14 flat cards also have replaced 20 old roller cards, which had become almost wholly unserviceable, as well as 1 winding, 1 warping, 2 ring, and 2 doubling frames. In accordance with clause 87 of the Articles of Association, two of your directors, Messrs. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, and Gordhandas Khatao Muccunjee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The auditors' report, dated 12th instant, to the address of the agents was as follows:—

AUDITORS' REPORT.

"As desired in your letter, dated 18th June, 1903, we have the honour to state that we went to the Company's mill at Parel on 30th June, 1903, to check the stock on hand at the mill. We carefully examined cotton cloth, yarn, cotton and yarn-waste, stores etc., several items of which were counted and weighed and we found them to tally with the entries in the books and statements. We also examined the cash in hand on the morning of the 1st July, 1903, at the Company's registered office in Fort, and found the same correct. We have the pleasure to state that we were afforded every facility by the Company's staff to see and examine what we required at the office and the mill as well; and also we are glad to mention here that the accounts are kept properly, regularly and neatly.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen.—It is to me a source of pleasure to meet you once more and congratulate you on the success of the operations of the Company for the year under report. Thanks to the careful and cautious management of the agents the earnings of the Company amounted to Rs 237,388-12-1 which in my opinion is a most satisfactory result compared with the net profits of the six preceding years. No doubt it is owing to the better times we experienced last year and which bid fair to be maintained in the future. I have not the slightest doubt that with returning prosperity in our cotton industry your mill will be able to share a good deal in it. You will see that we have recommended for the last half-year a dividend of Rs. 70 per share which, with the Rs. 50, paid as an ad-interim dividend makes Rs. 120 in all or 12 per cent. per annum. At the same time your financial reserve is growing stronger notwithstanding the fact that a large sum has been spent on renewals and repairs. With the sum now set apart, the amount standing to the credit of your Depreciation Fund will be Rs. 5,98,846-14-7, while the Reserve Fund, the Fire Insurance Fund, and the Reserved Dividend Fund amount to Rs. 8,13,693-3-6. With such financial stability and with good prospects I am quite sure the same success which has attended your operations in the past will attend in the future, as you can always rely on the ability and acumen of your agents to conserve your best interests. As I said, at one of your previous meetings, whether there have been bad times or good times, it has been your good fortune to have uniform success. Let me hope it will be maintained. With these brief observations I beg to move that the directors' report and audited statements of accounts which have been already circulated amongst the shareholders, be taken as read and adopted.

The director's report and the audited accounts were approved, adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 70 per share, with Rs. 50 ad-interim dividend already paid, was declared. The retiring directors were re-elected. The same auditors were re-appointed with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, for their satisfactory and able management of the Company's affairs, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Sethna presiding.

The report of the liquidator stated:—As the shareholders are well aware the necessary resolutions for winding up the affairs of the Company were passed and adopted by them at their extraordinary general meeting held on 7th April, 1903, and they were duly confirmed by them at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting held on 27th April, 1903. You have been already informed by the late board of directors in their report dated 7th February, 1903, laid before you at the annual ordinary general meeting held on 7th April, 1903, that the liquid assets of the Company had been taken possession of by Messrs Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co. on 30th June, 1902. They have realised a major portion of the same, and a statement of their account is herewith circulated for your information. The property of the Company had been taken possession of by the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on 5th October, 1902, in terms of their deed of trust. The liquidator takes this opportunity to place before the shareholders the audited accounts of the Company for the ten months ending 27th April, 1903, being the period immediately preceding the date on which the Company was put into voluntary liquidation. The liquidator's account from 28th April, 1903 to 31 August 1903 is also prepared and laid before you. As soon as the final accounts of the realisation of the remaining liquid assets have been received from Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co. the same will be submitted to you, as also the accounts of the liquidator for the period.

The report was adopted and the audited accounts of the Company for the ten months ending 27th April 1903, as well as the statements of accounts prepared by the liquidation for the major portion of the liquid assets in possession of Messrs Moolji Jaitha Sons and Company and realised by them up to the 27th April, 1903, were received and adopted. The meeting was dissolved after the customary compliments to the chairman.

NAVAL GUNNERY AT LADYSMITH.

THE "Times" History of the War, vol. II., page 236 says:—

At this moment an almost providential diversion occurred which did much to relieve the situation, and by its startling effect may have confirmed the Boers in their disinclination to push home their advantage. The Naval Brigade from the "Powerful" had reached Ladysmith about 9-30 to find the shells from "Long Tom" playing busily on the station buildings. With the admirable promptitude which marks every action of the British sailor, their 12-pounders were at once unloaded from their trucks, hitched up behind bullock teams and marched out to Limit Hill. They had barely got there when they received orders to retreat. As they did so "Long Tom" turned his attention to them. The second shot burst right under the wheels of the leading gun overturning it and wounding all the crew. The gun was dismounted and left, and only brought in subsequently. The others took up a position on the open ground just north of Ladysmith, and at about 12-30 p. m. opened fire on Pepworth at a range of 6,500 yards three-and-a quarter miles. In a very few rounds they effectively silenced "Long Tom" and the rest of the battery which made no subsequent attempt to renew the contest. The moral effect of the arrival of artillery with range equal to that of the enemy's guns of position was great. It went far to counteract the feeling of panic which had pervaded the town when the first news from the battle field had arrived.

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CAWNPORE
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CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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SUITING FLANNELS
In Light Mixtures, Plain & Striped, Medium Weight at Rs. 3 per yard 54" wide,
Do. do. light weight Rs. 2-12 per yard.
In Checks and Dark Mixtures, Plain and Striped, Medium Weight, at Rs. 3-8 per yard, 54" wide.

SHIRTING FLANNELS.
At Rs. 2 & Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.

SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges and all other colours from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.

CURZON COATINGS.
(Fawn checks)
Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.

CHEVIOT TWEEDS
At Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.

GREAT COATINGS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.

SERVANTS CLOTHING MATERIALS
In all colours from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per yard, 54" wide.

WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL
At Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54" wide.

GREY WORSTED COATINGS
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.

HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
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UNDERWEAR OF THE FINEST
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Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

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ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

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ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
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SHORTHAND."
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BRANCH STUDIO, (Central) 53, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
POONA (Branch.) The Camp,
Rs. 21 for 21 Lessons for full Course.

The Head Studio will henceforth be for the training of TUTORS, EXAMINERS, and Special Pupils, and will at all times be conducted by Mr. WARWICK PEELE. The Fees are Rs. 75 for full course.
A GOLD MEDAL will be contested for on the 1st January next, by the pupils of the Head Studio. A Gentleman of high position in Bombay will be invited to give a ten minutes Speech.
A Central branch will be opened at 53, Esplanade Road (near the Paper Currency), on the 1st. of October, and will be conducted by a Staff of specially trained Examiners. The Fees will be Rs. 21 for 21 lessons, viz: Rs 2 for the 1st. lesson, the balance by instalments.
Those pupils who enrol at the Central Branch during the month of October will have the privilege of competing for a cash Prize of Rs 100, and for positions on the staff at the Studios.
For Circulars write or call; free.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.
She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1903.

NAVAL GUNNERY.

"I AM not infallible" said Sir Archibald Hunter, to his interviewer, the other day, on the subject of his comments on naval gunnery at Ladysmith; "I was asked to give my opinion; which I gave believing it to be true." We observed the other day we thought it was a mistake on the part of the Hon. Hedworth Lambton to have taken the course he did. In an enquiry of any sort it is the duty of the witness to testify to the best of of his knowledge and belief and to do so without fear or favour. If General Hunter is to be wheeled up on the quarter-deck for having done this there is an end to all impartial testimony. There is a difference between what General Hunter actually said and the telegraphic version. The official report gives it: "What I say will raise a tremendous storm of indignation, but the naval gunnery left everything to be desired. The naval guns were fired from fixed permanent platforms: there was no motion in the platform to disconcert the gunners, but the practice made with the naval 4·7's was—I do not want to use too harsh a term—well; it was such that I offered to take the girls out of the school to come and serve the guns and make as good practice. I do not know whether that is not saying a very harsh thing, perhaps." As to the practice made by the blue-jackets in the war we asked that they should be judged from impartial evidence. But if we would hear also the naval side of the question of naval shooting with General Buller's force, let us consult the work we quoted from the pen of Lieutenant C. R. N. Burne, R.N., recently of the East India Squadron, who served with the Naval Brigade in Natal and published a handsome volume of its records. To the contents of his work he added what he feared would be regarded as rather a dull professional sort of chapter except to those interested in guns and gunnery. In that chapter he writes: "I may certainly say that it was not for at least three months after opening fire at the first battle of Colenso that I personally felt myself as fairly well up to the constantly-varying conditions of gun positions, gun platforms, enemy's positions, and the ever-changing light and shade of the South African climate, against all of which one had to fight to get correct shooting; the last-named of these, viz., light and shade, being perhaps our greatest bugbear, often throwing one many thousand yards out in judging a range by the eye, which gift is, I think, the best a gunner can possess." That is not a practical admission that school-girls would have made better practice than the naval gunners did, but it is tantamount to admitting that during the first three months they might have made as good. They would not, however, have made as good practice after the first three months as the sailors undoubtedly did. But Mr. Burne had more confessions to make. The naval guns, as they were sent up—"owing to the work being pushed at the last moment, some on high wheels and some on low ones, some with drag-shoes opened out and others which would not take the wheels, some with wires from them to trial-plate-handles the right length, and others much too long,—caused the 12 pounders, instead of forming a level shooting battery, to be each one a study in itself as regarded its shooting powers; and we constantly found one gun shooting, say, three or four hundred yards harder or further than the one next to it although laid to the same range on the sights." The fault lay not with the gunners, but with the guns, or, more correctly, attributable to the absence of proper appliances to ensure their efficient employment on shore.

Lieutenant Burne further found inconvenience owing to not being provided with the mekrometer. That instrument, as supplied to the R. H.A. and Field Artillery and to every company in a regiment, proved most useful. The naval gunners used to borrow them from the gunners of the sister-service. The instrument, says Mr. Burne, for the information of his brother-officers who may not have seen one is extremely small and portable and should, he thinks, be supplied to naval field batteries and also a certain proportion to the rifle companies for land service. Of course, he admits, "ranges can be very quickly found by shooting one or two shots to find them out and this was done by our guns a good deal, and necessarily so when in action where one has no time to waste and the objects are moving ones; but I strongly advise anyone who gets his guns into a position where he is likely to stop—such as in defence of a camp or on top of a kopje defending a railway line, or in position to bombard an enemy's fixed trenches and lines—at once to find his ranges roughly all round to prominent objects by the mekrometer, as it gives confidence and is invaluable when shooting over the heads of one's own men to cover their attack, which is often a ticklish job; and to be successful must be continued up to the very last moment it can be with safety." Officers commanding regiments always put mekrometers and trained observers at the disposal of the Naval Brigade when subsequently in open country on escorting them up to a position; but Lieutenant Barne mentions that the 4·7's and 6-inch quick-firers were often opened at elevations which did not even come on the graduated elevation arc, and so the clinometer had to be borrowed and used to lay the naval guns. He discovered for himself that not one of their guns had struck the trenches at Colenso. Subsequently they did good work enough; but it was not until long after Ladysmith that they did the work expected of them. Everything was against them. And, although, on the whole throughout the campaign the Naval Brigade did good work, there can be little doubt that in Ladysmith itself they failed to produce good direct results; the moral effect of which they had upon the Boers was however incalculable, and they fully deserved the messages from the Queen and the admiration of the country. Instead of cavilling at Sir Archibald Hunter's remarks they should rather thank him for them. Every improvement in the Navy has been the outcome of pressure from without, and no naval officer anxious for increased efficiency will object to criticism which will lead the Admiralty to attend to their requirements.

Not very long ago Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle wrote an introduction to the remarkable book which Mr. Archibald Hurd wrote—"The British Fleet." "Is it sufficient and efficient?" he asked, and Sir Edmund felt bound to confess that it was not. One of Mr. Hurd's most striking indictments was that of deplorable gunnery and Sir Edmund wrote: "This is nothing new; for in war time the gunnery of our ships was often sacrificed, as James's 'Naval History' tells us, to polished shot or snow-white breechings." He felt bound to say however that often the cleanest and smartest-looking ships are the best at gunnery." A gunnery specialist in 1898 wrote: "There is no doubt that our training is quite out of date and antediluvian; in fact we slide along in the navy as if the millenium were due shortly." Drills which would dirty the decks or soil the paint were for a long time avoided until a gunnery officer made a noise about it and a reform came in. Mr. Hurd tells us that there never was a time when the officers and men of the Royal Navy worked harder at every form of drill—from coaling ship in the shortest possible time to the running of torpedoes and the laying of a gun with accuracy and swiftness. But he holds that there is still much leeway to make up." After all the end of all our naval preparations is that the men behind the guns may be able at the hour of the supreme test to shoot quickly and to shoot straight. And in order to show that the men behind the guns do not do so at present he puts in the official figures from the Admiralty's confidential report. In 1899, the year in which Captain Lambton's men were helping to defend Ladysmith, thirteen battleships, with the heaviest and now-discarded guns, participated in the annual prize-firing. Two hundred and fifty-two rounds were discharged from 48 guns ranging in size from the old-fashioned 110-ton weapon in the Sanspareil and Benbow to the 67-ton guns in the Admiral class. The Sanspareil made only one hit in eight rounds. Thirty-six of the standard modern guns of the armoured ship were fired, and the Magnificent only went home with two out of seventeen shells fired. The highest percentage of hits by the old-fashioned guns was 33·3; the highest by the newer guns 34. The Majestic got three shots home out of twenty and the Mars five out of 25. Is naval gunnery to be belauded on the strength of such returns? It is not that the men are not intelligent and keen. It is that "they have been denied sufficient opportunity and encouragement." Subsequent to the competition above quoted the Terrible secured a percentage of 76·8; the Majestic of 50, and the Cæsar of 50. Still Captain Percy Scott had to declare the shooting of some of his guns highly discreditable. If you would secure efficiency it will not do to close the eyes to unpalatable facts. Instead of seeking to crush Sir Archibald Hunter for his candid remarks the Admiralty ought to thank him and then to turn its attention to studying the means whereby more general efficiency can be obtained.

THE CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

THE trouble in Hungary about which Reuter has given us a number of telegrams during the past week is but another episode in the eternal language question with which Austria has to deal. Towards the close of last year the Czechs and Germans in Austria seemed to come to a settlement over the language difficulty in Bohemia by a compromise under which it was proposed to place the German and Czech districts under officials of their own race and language with bilingual officials in mixed districts. Now, Hungary experiencing for the moment a lull in the perennial quarrel over the Ausgleich, or the agreement by which the financial and commercial relations with Austria are regulated, fills up the interval with a language question which threatens to have serious consequences. The Emperor Francis Joseph paid a visit of a few days to Budapesth early this month in the hope of being able to compose the differences that have existed; but, as the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" points out, it would take more weeks than the Emperor could give days to disentangle the trouble. The Opposition lead by Francis Kossuth, the son of Louis Kossuth, demand that words of command in the Hungarian army shall be given in Hungarian and the Emperor at first emphatically refused to permit any change in that direction. The Kossuthites, however, are the political masters of the situation, and their leader the other day declared that peace could not be restored in Parliament without the preliminary concession of companies and battalions being commanded in Hungarian. "This," he said, "is our minimum." Since the issue of his order on the subject last week, the Emperor has modified his position to the extent of informing the Prime Minister that while he will not assent to any changes which would weaken the Monarchy, he will accept certain reforms which he considers admissible. As in duty bound the Ministerialists accepted his Majesty's word, but the Kossuth Party appear determined to maintain their attitude of hostility until specific concessions to the national sentiment are announced. On the other hand the Emperor cannot concede anything which would affect the principles of the dual system and would have to be sanctioned by the Austrian Chambers. If he did, it would probably lead to greater trouble in the Reichsrath than in the Diet. The situation is a sufficiently perplexing one. The refusal of concessions to Hungarian sentiment, besides arousing political agitation, has prejudicially affected recruiting for the army. To maintain it at its full strength the service of sixty thousand Austrians and forty thousand Hungarians, whose time would expire this month, has been extended to the end of the year, an expedient which has produced lively dissatisfaction in both countries. Moreover resort has been had to the expedient of inviting recruits who cannot be legally enrolled to join the army as volunteers. Not since the Prussian and Italian war in 1866 have the Austrians known of volunteers in their army, and the need for their recruitment to maintain the military strength of the Empire is not regarded as a hopeful sign for the future. All this has been made necessary by the Hungarian Opposition, whose agitation has succeeded in disordering the military organization and there is not much hope of an early improvement in the situation.

PLAGUE DISCOVERIES.

A FEW days ago we alluded to the future programme of the Colony of Hongkong with reference to the treatment of plague, and we have now before us an account of some of the recent work of Dr. Thompson, the medical officer of the island, in dealing with the disease. As we have pointed out, the Governor of Hongkong has taken a very practical interest in the measures which have been adopted to suppress disease, and he has made valuable suggestions on more than one occasion. Dr. Thompson has long tried to find an antiseptic medicine which could be introduced in sufficient quantities into the system of the patient to oust or kill the plague bacillus. Oil of cinnamon was given an exhaustive trial, but the results achieved were not satisfactory. Carbolic acid was afterwards used, but again the medical officer had to confess failure. But in respect of the latter treatment the Governor of Hongkong was hardly satisfied that the trial had been so complete as might have been the case. The drug had been given in doses of 80 grains per 24 hours, and he suggested that a trial should be made with 144 grains per 24 hours, the quantity being rapidly diminished as the bacilli were ejected. Dr. Thompson adopted the suggestion, although not in so far as it related to the diminution of the drug, and the statistics of his experiments certainly justify him in coming to the conclusion that the method is at any rate a partial success. The quantities of the drug which it has been found necessary to use are somewhat remarkable. In one case, that of a European inspector, as much as 2,500 grains of the acid were administered before the patient's blood was free from the plague-germ. It is noticeable, however, that poisoning from the drug was unknown. During the period that the drug was in use the percentage of plague-deaths in the hospital fell to 60·6 as against 85·1 in the previous twelve months. Dr. Thompson points out that the treatment was commenced late in the epidemic, and also at a time when the diagnosis of plague had been rendered surer owing to the use of Dr. Bell's method for the examination of plague-blood. This latter circumstance, of course, led to the inclusion of a number of mild cases of plague in the returns, which would, otherwise, not have been accounted for by the doctors' figures. Notwithstanding these two facts, however, there is a very big discrepancy between the two percentages mentioned, and this fact, along with the doctor's practical observations, is sufficient evidence that the treatment is valuable.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Honourable the Acting Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., Private Secretary and Captain E. H. Bayford, A. D. C., will leave Kirkee at 7-4 a.m. on the 30th, instant, arriving at Victoria Terminus at 11-5 a.m., and will proceed to the Secretariat. His Excellency will leave Victoria Terminus at 11 10 p. m., the same day and will arrive at Kirkee at 6·40 a.m., on the 1st October.

MAJOR-GENERAL WODEHOUSE, and Mrs. Wodehouse arrived in Bombay on Saturday from England by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Oriental.

MR. H. A. F. CURRIE, Executive Engineer, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, has been appointed Manager of the Uganda Railway.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. G. BARROW, who is proceeding Home on sick leave, was not able to arrange to leave Simla in time to catch Saturday's mail steamer but he will probably sail from Bombay next Saturday.

THE total amount of the tenders received in connection with the Rangoon Port Trust loan of ten lakhs at 4-1-2 per cent. was Rs. 42,70,500. Tenders at Rs. 105-8 received 93·2 per cent. and above that figure in full.

THE names of the delegates who will attend the Railway Traffic Conference which opens at Simla on the 26th October, are now being submitted to the Government. The G. I. P. Railway will be represented by Mr. Wendon and Mr. Rumboll.

IT is understood that the Viceroy during his visit to the Persian Gulf will hold a great Durbar and address the Sheiks on British policy in Persia. Sir Arthur Hardinge in consultation with the local Political Officers is arranging the details.

THE "Calling question" has appeared again in Madras. A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail" proposing that the rule requiring "first calls" by gentlemen to be paid between noon and 2 p. m., should be altered to permit all calls to be paid between 4 and 6 p. m.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. G. BARROW has been formally granted three months' privilege leave; but it is possible that he will not be returning to India. For the present it is probable that Colonel de Brath will act as Secretary in the Military Department, but nothing is yet settled.

A SPECIAL telegram to the "Ceylon Observer" dated London, September 20, states:—It is alleged in Scotland that there has been a Government investigation into the charges against Sir Hector Macdonald which has cleared his name. The report is signed officially by Dr. MacNaughton, Messrs. Brodie and Heathcote, Dr. Wilson and others

THE three Presidency Banks have submitted their final views on the scheme to enlarge the sphere of their operations, and the Finance Department is now engaged in formulating definite proposals for submission to the Secretary of State. The scheme, if sanctioned, will necessitate an amendment of the Presidency Banks Act.

AN unmistakable sign of the times has been the almost entire withdrawal from the ranks of owners and G. R's. in Southern India of planters, a community the members of which are notorious for their sporting proclivities. Times indeed have been so hard in both the tea and coffee industries that it has been found quite impossible in recent years by most men to combine as of yore a little of the excitement of horse racing with the monotony of planting; and this fact has no doubt contributed to the general decadence of racing in Southern India.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

IT is a most unusual occurrence for the rains to be still in evidence here at the end of September, but abnormality appears to have become the rule in Indian weather. Jakko, as I write, is wrapped in mist. A great black cloud is rolling up through the gap upon the wooded slopes of Taradevi, but the showers are scanty, it is the last effort of the monsoon. Still autumn sunshine waits behind every storm burst. The sun sets in a glory of azure, and purple and gold, reflected off broken cloud masses, illuminating peak and gorge, and mirrored in the winding streak of Sutlej silver below.

It is the season when Mashobra woods are at their best, when shooting parties have become a temptation to officials blinking over dusty files, when acquaintances between man and maid, begun at dances earlier in the season, develop in glades that may lead to matrimony as well as tiffin. It is the spring of the autumn summer, the lovely twilight of the monsoon.

The events of the week, that come within the scope of the social gossip of a Simla letter, have been of the usual frivolous unimportance, not to those of them which have to do with the official developments of the season.

On Thursday last, the Viceroy presided at the annual festival of the Bishop Cotton School, and made the speech you have already published, which deserves the attention of the entire Anglo-Indian community. It had to do with the attitude of the Government of India in regard to the education of European and Eurasian children in this country. Its interest lay, first, in its admission of the responsibility of the Government of India for the provision of suitable schools for the children belonging to that large and increasing community of British descent employed in railways, public works and other of the less lucrative services, and, secondly, in its announcement of certain definite steps which are being taken to this end. Bishop Cotton School is a typical institution of its kind. It offers a sound education upon British public school lines to Anglo-Indian children, whose parents are unable to send them to the old country. Its headmaster is an Englishman with a distinguished public school and home university career behind him. Its situation is suitable for the healthy up-bringing of European boys. It is located at the summer capital of both the provincial and Imperial governments, and as Sir Charles Rivaz pointed out, it ought to be the leading school for Europeans in India. This is not the place to discuss the way of its present condition, but it was impossible to look at its scanty muster or to wander through its dingy premises without realising that the encouragement necessary for its development has been deficient. The Punjab Government are now taking up the matter. Improved buildings are being constructed, and the head of the Government of India has announced the initiation of a more liberal policy towards the class of institution it represents. The material, both as regards staff and boys, is excellent, so far as it exists. The play in the game at Annandale, between the Simla Volunteers and that strong team the Queens, in the Durand Football Tournament, last night afforded striking demonstration of the quality of the men that Bishop Cotton's school is capable of turning out. The largeness of the number of the busy officials who made time to attend the meeting at the school last Thursday, was testimony of the interest now being taken in the European education movement in India. The occasion may be described as marking the dawn of what may not impossibly be a brighter day in the not too cheerful outlook of the sons of the domiciled Anglo-Indian community in India.

Another event, which has taken place here since my last letter, has been the making of a statement by the Viceroy upon the burning question of the attitude of the Government of India in regard to those unfortunate cases in which Europeans are accused of assaults upon natives of this country. The Englishman's love of fair play, and his irresistible tendency to espouse what seems the weaker side, on every imaginable occasion, renders him liable to a class of mistake which less generous peoples avoid. A government constituted as is that of India is especially liable to this weakness. At last Friday's Council meeting the Government of India were, in effect, upon their defence for having adopted an attitude which has been interpreted to indicate bias against the European. Lord Curzon's statement was to disclaim any departure from the strict impartiality which is justly the pride of British administration. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, on the other hand, endeavoured to show that, in the concrete case under discussion, the action taken by the government was upon legal advice and in the interest of what seemed to be justice.

Of social happenings I have to record a pleasant dance given by Mrs. Grant at the Grand Hotel last Friday, also a successful concert at the Town Hall, and the staging of "Les Cloches de Corneville" at the local theatre. The concert was got up by Mrs. Arundel and other ladies of Simla, in aid of charity. It included a bright little one act comedy, written by Captain Irvine who played it in conjunction with Mrs. Irvine, also a picturesque minuet in which Miss Arundel, Miss Patterson, Miss Rundall, Mrs. Irvine, Captain Ray, and Messrs. Malan, Crawshay-Williams, and Beattie-Crozier appeared. Others who assisted in the entertainment were Lady Elliot, Lady Franklin, Miss Parbury, Miss Franklin, Miss Beresford-Lovett, Miss Dallas, Major Muspratt-Williams, Mr. Astbury, and Mr. Smith. The audience included the Lieutenant Governor and was large and appreciative.

The first night of "Les Cloches de Corneville" was last Monday. The parts of Serpolette and Germaine were taken by Miss Beresford-Lovett and Mrs. Muspratt-Williams. Captain Irvine appeared as the Marquis, Major Carvana as the miser, Major Norris as the Bailie, and Captain Strange as the clerk. The chorus was a strong and picturesque one. It included Mesdames Bell, Burlton, Caruana, Duffus, Kanthack, McConnell and Swiney. Misses Bashford Burn, Cruickshank, Hall, Mahoney, O'Callaghan, Rennick, and G. Rennick. Messieurs Allen, Brookes, Campbell, J. E Clarke, Crozier, Davey, Dowsey, Duffy, Foster, Gaynham, Harrison, Mackinnon, Painter, Pranglin, Saywell, Wannell, and Woolley. The Simla Amateurs announce the three act comedy, Cousin Kate for early next month. The United Club dance is on 28th instant; there is a dance at Kelston on 1st October. The gymkhana races are fixed 3rd and 5th October. The Viceroy leaves on his Kumaon shooting tour to-morrow.

MRS. CHARLES HADDON Spurgeon, widow of the great Baptist preacher, is lying seriously ill with pneumonia, and her condition last night was reported to be critical.

DR. COTTON, of Chicago, member of the Rush Medical Society, says there can not be the slightest doubt that love is caused by a bacillus, like scarlet fever or influenza, and that it affects the brain, even producing effects similar to madness. When this bacillus is discovered, says the doctor, and means are found to destroy it, it will be possible to put marriage on a sound, practical basis.

IT is well-known that private mints abound in India, says "Capital," and will carry on a roaring trade in the manufacture of good rupees struck from as perfect dies as any to be found in the Mint and not capable of being detected by the ordinary public who will not even put themselves to the trouble of minutely examining them so long as the coins are of quality and weight equal to the standard. It is only the uncouth castings that are discovered. This is manifest from the statement that of 1,620 counterfeits sent to the Mint for examination only 79 were detected as being die struck. All the rest were castings. The public are sublimely indifferent where the rupees are minted, provided they are good and abundant. And so long as a clear six pence per coin of profit can be made by the efficient mint installations imported from Vienna for private manufacture, so long will an abundant supply of rupees be found in the market for local use and for export to the Further East and more especially for East African currency.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

BRITAIN AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

TO IMPRESS THE CHIEFS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The "Times" says that the significance and usefulness of the Viceroy's visit to the Persian Gulf is beyond doubt and is the natural sequel to Lord Lansdowne's declaration on the 6th May last which the "Times" lengthily discusses, mentioning the various questions upon which consultation on the spot between the Viceroy and Sir A. Hardinge is desirable. Moreover the presence of two high officials of the Empire travelling in befitting state cannot fail to impress on the Chiefs and peoples of the Gulf our determination to retain pre-eminence in that quarter.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

WAR OFFICE AND INDIA OFFICE AT SEA.

It is officially announced that General Sir Archibald Hunter has been appointed to the command of the Bombay Army and General Tucker takes his place in Scotland. General Pole-Carew has been appointed to the Eighth Division of the Third Army Corps and General Plumer to the Tenth Division, Nineteenth Brigade, Fourth Army Corps.

LATER.

The appointments of General Hunter and General Egerton as wired on the 23rd instant were communicated direct from the Military Department of the India Office which was astonished to-day by the War Office announcement giving a different version.

[The reports concerning Sir Archibald Hunter have been remarkarbly conflicting. One statement gave him the post of Commander-in-Chief in India; the "Daily Mail" said he was appointed to the Bombay Command; and on the 23rd instant Reuter wired:—General Hunter has been appointed to the Command of the Madras Army and sails on the 2nd October. General Egerton has been appointed to the Command of the Bombay Army.]

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

REFORMS IN MACEDONIA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PORTE.

LETTER FROM MR. BALFOUR.

SNOW IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Bulgaria yesterday demanded of the Porte the withdrawal or reduction of Turkish troops on the frontier.

The Porte in reply has complained of Bulgarian mobilisation.

Sir Nicholas O'Conor has informed the Porte that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria must expect the support of Great Britain in resisting the execution of reforms. Steps to give effect to the reforms, he says, have been lamentably inadequate and far more prompt and more effective measures are necessary.

A corresponding intimation has been made to Bulgaria.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Sultan has appointed a Reform Commission consisting of one Mussalman and four Christians besides Hilmi Pacha as President.

Replying to a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury regarding the sufferings of the Macedonians, Mr. Balfour, while sympathising with his Lordship's feelings, says the case is not one of simple misgovernment and oppression. The Christian population themselves have lent their racial and religious differences to increase each other's ills; and, had the Porte earnestly pressed and the populations frankly accepted the Austro-Russian reforms, the horrors might have been averted. But while the Porte was evasive and dilatory the Revolutionaries deliberately provoked violence by violence. We must also remember that neither Russia, Austria, nor Turkey remain indifferent to territorial redistributions.

The co-operation of Russia and Austria supported by the other Powers offers the best hope of dealing with the problem. They possess incomparable influence in the Balkans. This is one of the occasions where two Powers are stronger for executive purposes than three and where every addition means a decrease in efficiency.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The Macedonian Committies have arranged an imposing procession at Sofia today with black banners bearing the portraits of those leaders who have fallen in action.

The Sultan has greatly pleased the Servians by an Irade recognising Servian nationality in Turkey. This question has been pending for nine years,

Snow is already falling in the higher mountains of Macedonia where thousands of homeless villagers have taken refuge.

RAILWAYS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Transvaal Government has decided to postpone the construction of the new railways in view of the scarcity of labour.

AMERICAN FLEET AT BEYROUT.

It is announced at Washington that the American warships are not likely to be withdrawn at present from Beyrout, which is now quiet, but nothing like permanent order has been established.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

America has refused the suggestion of the Porte to recall her warships from Beyrout.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CABINET CHANGES.

MR. BALFOUR'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

It is understood that Lord Milner has declined to join the Cabinet, but fresh pressure is being applied.

If he takes the Secretaryship of the Colonies, the Duke of Marlborough will probably be the Under-Secretary for India.

LONDON, SEPTEMRER 26.

Mr. Balfour is still at Balmoral.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour left Balmoral to-day.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Lord Milner left Carlsbad to-day and is expected in London to-morrow evening.

THE FALL IN INDIAN STOCKS

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

It is stated that yesterday's fall in Indian stocks was due to the realisation of a large estate of a deceased person.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

More sensational stories are circulating tha France is about to proclaim a protectorate ove Morocco and is negotiating a quid pro quo with England for the neutrality of Tangier, &c.

It is officially declared that the question has not been raised between England and France. An exchange of views has been proceeding during which France has doubtless affirmed her claim to predominence in Morocco, suggesting certain eventual safeguards and compensations, but France does not contemplate any conquest of Marrocco.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Duke of Richmond.

THE PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The following is the result of the race for the Prince Edward Handicap:—

Wet Paint 1
Kano 2
Gardenhurst 3

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ROWING RACES AT MADRAS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BADLY BEATEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

Bombay met Madras on the Adyar river this morning. Owing to late arrivals the first race for fours was not begun till 8 o'clock. The form shown by the Bombay crew on the way to the starting post caused their friends the gravest apprehension. Madras jumped off with the lead and had no difficulty in retaining it to the end. The Bombay stroke was too keen altogether, exploring the river-bed, an example which the others followed at intervals.

The crews were:—Madras— Moresby, bow; Cunliffe, No. 2; Noone No. 3; Wilson, stroke; and Holland cox. Bombay—Robinson, bow; Bird, No. 2; Brand, No. 3; Ward, stroke, and Sarson, cox.

The next was a pair-oar race between Bombay and Madras. Lyon, stroke; and Sarson, bow; Wilson stroke; and Kay, bow. The latter won by six lengths

In another pair-oar race Elsewothy and Bird represented Bombay; and Moresby and Layard Madras. The latter won by three lengths, the result being chiefly due to the former's bad steering.

THE CASE AGAINST PRIVATE EMERSON.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

The adjourned enquiry in the case against ex-Private Emerson, of the Lincolnshire Regiment, took place at Trichinopoly yesterday. Mr. E. B. Powell, Government Prosecutor, Madras, appeared to conduct the prosecution. The accused was unrepresented. Several witnesses were examined The evidence for the prosecution having closed, the prisoner reserved his defence. Charges were framed against the accused under sections 326 and 333 I. P. C., and he was committed for trial at the Madras High Court Sessions on the 5th proximo.

HEAVY RAIN AT DARJEELING.

THE RAILWAY BLOCKED.

DARJEELING, SEPTEMBER 25.

There has been heavy rain here during the past 24 hours, thirteen inches having fallen, and causing two landslips which have temporarily blocked the railway line between Pugla, Jhora, and Mahanuddy stations below Kurseong. A large gang of coolies is working to clear the line.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Commander-in-Chief has recommended that rifles should be issued to Horse and Field Artillery, that every gunner in the Heavy and Mountain Batteries be armed with a rifle, and that the Britich non-commissioned officers of all branches of Artillery, except in Garrison Companies, should be armed with revolvers. His Excellency has also recommended that Native drivers and muleteers of Mountain Batteries should be armed with short swords.

The Government have had under consideration the desirability of arming with carbines the personnel of the Tranoport Corps, but before arriving at r final decision have ordered that a small number of arms with blank ammunition should be issued to Transport Corps for experimunt during the forth coming winter.

The Electrical Engineer Company which is to be formed in connection with the Madras Artillery Volunteers will consist of two officers, seven non commissioned officers, 37 sappers, eight engine drivers, 24 electricfan and 12 telephonists. The Company will be instructed by officers and non commissioned officers deputed from the Indian Submarine Mining Corps.

A STEAMER ON FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the coal bunkers of the steamer Umkuzi which was promptly subdued. At midnight the same day another fire was discovered in the hold of the vessel which was burning till late last evening. To avoid risk to neighbouring vessels, the Umkuzi had been shifted and anchored in a solitary position off Hastings.

THE POONA ARBITRATION COURT.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S ADVICE.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 27.

The annual meeting of the members of the Poona Arbitration Court was held yesterday Sir James Monteath presided. The report of the past year was read, and after its reading Sir James rose and said:—"I accepted the invitation to be present as one of those who consider the good which is being done in this city by the Arbitrators was incalculable. It would be erroneous for anyone to suppose that their work was in direct conflict with that of the civil courts. The latter are principally intended for cases of dispute in which there is no prospect of coming to an amicable settement and for people litigeously inclined who are never satisfied with a decision of courts and while there is any prospect of appealing against it. But outside of these conditions the Court of Arbitrators has many opportunities for doing good. We cannot expect all disputes to end peacefully and with a minimum of expenditure; and where there are obstinate litigants even authoritative decisions of the civil courts will fail to give them satisfaction; and they will appeal as long as there is any chance of their appeals being admitted. The civil courts are necessary in all but most primitive societies; and if the chief glory of the British Government is that it insists and provides for even-handed administration of justice for that purpose the elaborate procedure is restricted to cases which cannot be otherwise settled."

His Excellency then proceeded to give advice to the Arbitrators, whom he asked to exert themselves in order to induce money-lenders to charge reasonable interest to substantial cultivators and artisans. "The great need of this country, which has been observed, is cheap and easy money. Of course we did not intend that such facilities should be within the reach of spendthrifts; but in the case of honest people and where the return of the money lent was sure a moderate rate of interest would be an advantage to the lenders and borrowers alike."

Rao Bahadur Marathe thanked His Excellency for presiding.

THE POONA RACES.

The following are the Handicaps for to-morrow's races:

The September Stakes.—1 Mile.—Beadsman 9st. 8lbs; Walgrove 9st. 5lbs; Spark 8st. 12lb; Swiftsure 8st. 8lbs; Corrie Roy 8st. 7lbs; Planet 8st. 5lbs; Milburn 8st. 2lbs; Leonidas 8st. 1lbs; Carreewick 8st; Ritual 8st; Alix 7st. 10lbs; Altamas. 7st. 3lbs; Gnulla 7st. 2lbs; Dioptrics 7st. 1lbs; Fitzeros 7st; Richmond (late Hitheradge) 6st 2lbs.; Repetition 6st. 10.

The Aaga Khan's Purse.—I mile—Hyderi 9st. 10lbs.; Gallant 8st. 11lbs.; Narunjee 8st. 8lbs.; Secunder 8st.; Officer 7st. 13lbs.; Galston 7st. 12lbs.; Chungiz 7st. 12lbs.; rubic 7st. 11lbs.; The Robber 7st. 10lbs.; Hakum 7st. 9lbs; Remin der 7st. 8lbs.; Money Spinner 7st. 6lbs.; Selpme 7st., Seagull 6st. 3lbs.

After the handicaps were out the following were scratched: September Stakes:—Dioptrics, Beadsman, and Carrewick. Aga Khan's Purse—Hydn and Gallant.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Poona Grand National—Dundee, Dawn, Stoddart.
The Kirkee Chase—Goodchap, Rezia, Black Swan, Peiswire.
The September Stakes—Peninsular, Amber Heart, Firecracker, Jack O'Lantern.
The Aga Khan's Purse—Musketeer, Isinglass, Arthur, Wandering Jew, Achilles.
The Wanowrie Stakes—Najafl, New Moon, Nainava Gallant, Regret, Najeel, Young Taissoer, Arthur, Arabistan.
The Lilliputs—Hermit, Grey Pearl, Cabo, Mosumma.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the drawing in the Harris Football Tournament which will commence from Friday the 2nd October:—Royal Warwickshires and 10th Hussars on the 2nd Cheshires vs. the Buffs on the 3rd; York and Lancaster vs. North Staffordsires and Royal Scotts vs. R. F. A. Kirkee on the 5th. The winners of the Warwickshire and 10th Hussars match will play the West Yorkshires and another match will be played on the same day. On Wednesday the 7th the semi-final tie will be played and on the 9th the final will take place.

THE POONA HUNT.

SELLING OF THE PACK.

Hounds met at Dighi this morning for the closing run of the season. A fair field turned out, but owing to the rain and also the heat the scent was not good. The whole of the country between Dighi and Chabora village was drawn without a single jack. On breaking cover the hounds were able however to run into and kill a civet cat. Hounds are to go off tonight for Belgaum; but three couples will be left and the others to leave for Nowgong Chakrata and other places shortly, but until the entire pack is sold the hounds will continue to meet as usual twice a week.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 27.

Lieutenant George Hamilton, of the Indian Medical Service, died at the Sassoon Hospital yesterday after a long and painful illness. He was suffering from diabetes and was admitted into the Hospital in May last. He was 23 years old. The funeral took place this morning.

CATTLE PRESERVATION IN FAMINE TIME.

THE OPENING OF FORESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

A resolution of the Government of India is published on the subject of the opening of forests to grazing in times of famine. It lays down the general rule that in a fodder famine the preservation of agricultural cattle is of far greater importance than any revenue which might be obtained from grazing fees, and states that if such fees are levied at all they should be imposed on administrative grounds and not as a source of income.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

NO EARLY AMENDMENT.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

A communique has been issued to-day by the Home Department authoritatively contradicting the statement made by the "Indian Daily News" to the effect that the Government of India contemplate an early amendment of the Factory Act limiting the hours of work to 66 hours weekly.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

VICTORY OF THE ROYAL IRISH.

SIMLA, SEPTEMEER 26.

In the Durand Tournament final to-day the Royal Irish beat the Queens after a fast game by one goal, shot by Edmonston, to love.

Lady Rivaz handed the trophy to the winning team at the end of the game.

On starting the Queen's worked the ball down and secured a corner in the first three minutes but failed to convert. The Irish then got possession and a good bit of passing from Smith on the left wing nearly enabled them to score. Up-and-down play followed, the Queen's right wing centring more than once admirably at the right moment but nothing resulted. A corner was gained on each side without result and then Edmonston got hold of the ball in mid-field and worked it right into the Queen's goal. The score after twenty-seven minutes' play standing—one goal to the Irish against love. On resuming the Queen's rushed the ball to the Irish end and secured a corner before half-time was called. In the second half the Queen's were playing downhill and frequently threatened the Irish goal; but their shooting was unequal and no score resulted: the Irish on the whole having the better of the exchange.

Addressing the teams after the match Sir Edmond Elles spoke of the good games which had been witnessed in the present tournament, especially instancing those between the Irish and the Queen's and the Queen's and the Volunteers. He also congratulated the competing teams on the fine straight-forward game they had played to-day. It was the first time an Irish regiment had won the cup, but he hoped it would not be the last.

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

THE races to-day were held in splendid weather, though rain the previous night affected the going. The heat was intense. There was a large attendance and small fields with good racing. Details:—

The Outram plate. Distance:—1 1-2 miles over seven flights of hurdles.

Actress, 11st 7lbs.................Mr. Harold Smith 1
Firefly, 10st 2lbs ....Mr Pugh 2
Flamingo, 9st.............................Mr Evers 3

Also ran:—Impolita, 13st. 5lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Actress; three's Firefly and Flamingo; six's Impolita.

Firefly led Actress close up to the home turn. A good race then resulted to the last hurdle, over which Actress held a slight lead. Won easily by five lengths; fifteen lengths between second and third. Time—3min. 16 2-5sec.

The Rampart plate. For Ponies Distance—1 mile over six fights of hurdles.

Yuletide, 10st 6lbs...............................Hard 1
Moss Rose, 9st. 3lbs.....................Mr. Barrow 2
Shylock, 11st 7lbs................Mr. Harold Smith 3

Also ran:—Rezia, 8st. 12lbs.; Blair Athol, 8st. 4lbs.

Betting: 5 to 4 against Yuletide; 5 to 2 Shylock and Moss Rose; ten's the others.

A great race between Yuletide and Moss Rose from the second last hurdle. Moss Rose was beaten in the run in by one and a half lengths; ten lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 52 3-5sec.

The City Plate. Distance—1 1-2 miles over flights of hurdles.

Fairlight, 11st 4lbs..............................Carter 1
Twilight, 9st..............................Mr. Barrow 2
Dundonald, 10 t 1lb.................................Fleby 3

Also ran:—Kittylea, 9st 11lbs; Ladybird, 9st 2lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Kittylea; evens Fairlight; three's Dundonald; six's the others.

Fairlight led the whole way and won by ten lengths; same distanee between second and third Time—3min 10sec.

The Farewell Handicap Distance—6 furlongs.

Kelnerin, 8st. 8lbs..................................Bloss 1
Naiades, 9st 2lbs..............................Mr Rabon 2
Flashlight, 8st 10lbs..............................Powell 3

Also ran:—Mulwala, 9st. 7lbs; Trollop, 8st 4lbs.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Kellnerin; three's Mulwala; four's Naiades; five's Fashlight six's Trollop.

Kellneria led all the way and won easily by 3 lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1min 24sec.

The Hadington plate. Distance—6 furlongs.

Sunshine, 8st. 10lbs............................Mr. Evers 1
Euryalus, 8st. 12lbs..................................Hard 2
Seaview, 7st 10lbs..................................Bond 3

Also ran:—Shirley, 9st.; Bob Sutton, 9st; Churnside, 8st. 7lbs; St. Glaze, 8st. 7lbs.; Actress 8st.; Invincible. 7st. 10lbs.

Petting: 6 to 4 against Invincible; three's Sunshine; four's Shirley, Bob Sutton and Euryalus; six's Actress and Seaview; eight's Churnside and St. Glaze.

After two false starts, in the second of which St. Glaze threw his rider and bolted home, the lot got off, Sunshine winning a fine race by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 24sec.

The Plassey Plate. Distance—6 furlongs.

Moss Rose, 8st. 8lbs...................................Bond 1
Little Dors, 8st. 8lbs...........................W. White 2
Bluebell, 8st. 4lbs..........................Richardson 3

Also ran:—Sweet Talk, 9st. 5lbs.; Lady Olive, t. 5lbs.; Dust, 7st. 7lbs. (carried 8st.).

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

REPLAYED TIE.

ROVERS vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

THE tie between the Rovers and the Royal Scots in the semi-final round of the Bombay Rovers Tournament was replayed on Saturday evening before a large crowd. Every chair in the enclosure was occupied with a large amount of interested spectators, the teams having met twice previously without having been able to arrive at a definite result. The Rovers lacked the services of Moon, their inside right, who sailed for England on Saturday. The vacancy was filled by the inclusion of Couldrey in the team. The Rovers started in determined fashion and very shortly after the kick-off their forward line got down and rushed a goal. For the greater part of the remainder of the half exchanges were even, but just at the close the Scots who had been pressing scored and the teams therefore crossed over with the score even.

In the second half both teams played with the same keenness which had characterised their two previous games, and it appeared as though another draw would be the final result of the match. Excitement ran high as time wore on, and both goals were visited in turn. Eventually, however, the Scots' front rank got down and an easy opening presented itself and was taken advantage of. Time arrived shortly afterwards and the game ended:—

Royal Scots ... ... 2 goals
Bombay Rovers ... ... 1 goal

The Royal Scots meet the Cheshires in the final of the tournament this evening.

BIRTHDAY OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

MR. L. DANTAS writes;—To-day is the birthday of their Most Faithful Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal. By a happy coincidence the birthday of their Majesties falls on the same date, although Queen Amelia is two years younger than her august spouse.

Goans at home are celebrating this occasion with great pomp; and the Goans in British India who are the loyal and devoted subjects of the Lusitanian Monarchs, and the most loyal proteges of the British Government, annually celebrate this event with marked affection and loyalty. It is to be noted that since Senhor Visconde de Wrem has been Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay extraordinary enthusiasm and sympathy have been displayed by the Goan community on this annual occasion.

No doubt of late years the Portuguese Government in matters constitutional, political, economical and social, have done much to lessen the sympathy of Goans towards the Portuguese Constitution, but the personalities of their Sovereigns have always been revered. They feel that in King Carlos they have a sympathetic Sovereign and in Dona Amelia a queen worthy of their affection and loyalty. Her generosity and motherly solicitude for her subjects have been the themes of many a Portuguese poet and writer, and her charitable disposition has led the Portuguese to speak of her as the beloved "Anjo de Caridade."

That their Majesties King Carlos and Queen Amelia may live long is the fervent wish to-day of all the Goans in British India.

DHULIA NOTES.

For the space of two days they cried "Great is the Sporting 17th!"—and after that they lay down and slept.

On the 17th and 18th, writes our correspondent, Dhulia was honoured with a very sportsmanlike visit by the 17th Bombay Infantry. Proceedings started with cricket at 10-30 a. m. The regiment winning the toss took first 'touk' but, unfortunately owing to the brilliant bowling and fielding of our only 'Bob', were all out for 43. Dhulia replied with 164, Messrs. Reed and Kotwal making an odd forty each. The Dhulia "Jessop" only scored 11. The regiment were unfortunate in the second innings owing to the leather slinging of the Dhulia men, and were all back at the pavillion for 24.

Cricket over, the teams adjourned to play tennis. Messrs. Reed and White playing Messrs. Robinson and Scott, the former pair winning for Dhulia 6-1, 6-5. The light and their long journey no doubt prevented the XVIIth from giving us an exhibition game.

Tubs and clean clothes and then over to the Judges, where we were entertained "a la Hotel Cecil". Carriages and cow-carts took us over to the Dhulia Haymarket, where the Wellington Chicken Squealing Co. entertained us with a fairly presentable edition of "Box and Cox" (not the musical edition, Thank Goodness!!) not forgetting "Mrs. Bouncer." The last echo of the evening was a faint but firm call for beer by a member of the visiting team.

Next day a pick-up game started at 11, and it was only heavy rain that prevented Mr. Pogson from completing his 10 runs—he was firmly set and was greatly cheered as he increased his score by singles.

After all the tents had collapsed except one, we adjourned to our bungalows and changed for hockey. Nearly two inches of rain had fallen which did not improve the prospects of a good fast game on our cotton soil ground. Dhulia again had the turn of the wheel and scraped home in the dark by 2 to 1.

The Bachelors of the station treated the station to salt pork and water that evening, followed by a sing-song in which the Dhulia Quartete took an important part. But the tit-bit of the evening was "Van Tromp was an Admiral." Much melody and little noise forced us to adjourn to supper, where the talent gave us another little impromptu entertainment of a distinctly bachelor character. The drive home was filled with brilliant incidents; and, marvellous to add, the whole team were down in time for their train next morning.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—SEPTEMBER 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major E W Walton R E B
Mr P Beecby B
Mr F K Wezel B
Mr E Geake I C S B
Mr W N Maw I C S B
Mr J B Ralph B
Capt G A C Taylor 3rd M I
Lieut Col W Quentin 4th Bo Rifles
Lieut Col F W Snell Bo
Major H G C Swayne R E
Major H J Jones 14th Sikhs
Capt E M Illington I M S
Capt F A L Hammond I M S
Capt L M R Deas I A
Asst Engineer F B Phillips R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J Shakespear D S O C I E B 1 mo furl
Capt W W Clemensha I M S B 2 mo M C
Mr E B George, B 3 mo M C
Mr L J Clake B 3 mo extraordinary leave on M C without pay
Mr W Scott B 3 days' furl
Mr M P Coode B 3 days extraordinary leave without pay
Mr S E Crow B 6 mo M C
Mr C O Hanson B 6 mo M C
Major A E S Scarle 1st Bo Grenadiers 3 mo M C
Mr W D Sheppard I C S Bo 4 mo furl
Mr S M Edwardes I C S Bo 1 mo M C
Mr A W Shepard Bo 2 mo M C
Lieut A C P Cochrane 40th P I 4 mo M C
Lieut H R Hunt 25th P I 1 mo
Major P Malcolm 1th Goorkha Rifles 1 year
Brevet Major G M Baldwin Queens Own Corps of Guides 15 days
Lieut R Scott 4th Sikh Inf 2 mo M C
Commander G S Hewett R I M 3 mo M C
Engineer E V Tucker R I M 3 mo M C
Nursing Sister S H P Leslie Q A M N S I 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col J L Poynder I M S B
Major G C Beadon B
Major P C White I M S B
Major R F Horsbrugh B
Commander T H Heming R N B
Mr C E A W O'dham I C S B
Mr C M King I C S B
Mr A E Harry I C S B
Mr J E Gill I C S B
Mr L M Jopling I C S B
Mr C A Fleming B
Mr G Deuchars B
Mr W Scott B
Mr M P Coode B
Mr A H Drasher I C S B
Mr E M Buchanan B
Mr J D Florey B
Mr [illegible] N Walker B
Mr H Christie B
Major W G H Stirling 15 M In
Major R R Renton [illegible] Madras Rifles
Capt G C Burn 13th M I
Capt H G Stansfield 15th M I
Mr A E Castle Stuart Stua I C S M
Mr R F Austin I C S M
Mr J Hewetson I C S M
Mr J K Williams Bo
Mr E F Dawson Bo
Mr A W Varley I C S Bo
Major G A Ward 30th Burma Inf
Lieut P S Stoney, 23th P I
Major H G B Raitt, I A
Major G J I Soady I A
Major C J Corfield I A
Major G S Thomson I M S
Capt G H Frost I M S
Capt A G Sargent I M S
Capt H W M Parker R A
Capt A N Lovell 2nd Lancers Hyd Cont
Lieut H C Duncan 2nd Goorkha Rifles
Lieut J Husband I M S
Commander W Aves R I M
Engineer G H Sharvell R I M
Nursing Sister Miss H G T Thompson Q A M N S I

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

With the announcement that the Cabinet will meet next Monday the lethargy that has prevailed politically since Parliament rose is disappearing and everybody is on the "qui vive" for making developments. Whether these developments take place at once or are postponed remains to be seen, but there is a general expectation that the Liberals are coming into power. The indignation aroused by the War Commission report shows little or no diminution, and if a general election were to take place to-morrow the Liberals would undoubtedly sweep the country on that one question alone. But there are those who predict that the disclosures made before the Elgin Commission will prove only a nine-days' wonder, and that if the Government can weather the present storm the revelations will be forgotten before the electorate is appealed to. One of the half-penny papers with praiseworthy persistence is daily calling for the return of our only general, Lord Kitchener, and some other journals are clamouring if not for Lord Lansdowne's head at least for his impeachment. Meanwhile Lord Roberts has been making amiable speeches in the north of Ireland and the Marquis of Lansdowne is supposed to be on a visit to his estates in the same country. Mr. Chamberlain scarcely allows a day to pass without writing a letter (for publication) on the fiscal question; but, according to his unregenerate brother who, by the way, has just been elected President of the Aston Liberal Association, the Colonial Secretary is more interested at the present moment in a new garden that he is laying out at Highbury than in the coming Big Fight.

THE TERCENTENARY OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

There is no denying that we are as a people very unimaginative This morning's "Times" contains a short letter from a provincial correspondent mentioning that to-day is the three-hundredth anniversary of the return of the old East India Company's "first voyage" and but for this intimation the public would have remained in ignorance of the interesting fact. We can imagine how such an anniversary would have been celebrated by some of our neighbours on whom we are prone to look down as inferior to us. But it was always so. The average Englishman seems to be devoid of the historical instinct, or at all events to have little or no regard for what is not up to date. There are, however, those amongst us who are not unmindful of the past and they ought to set the people a better example. Great anniversaries like that of the establishment of British power in the East ought to be remembered by the Ministers of the day and utilised by them as they would be abroad. In France the Ministry would have taken the lead in organizing a fitting celebrations of the Tercentenary of John Company; but in France Ministers, whatever else they may be, are generally men of high intelligence and not more or less dull than country squires as they often are in this country. But every country, as we are so often reminded, has the government it deserves and we must be thankful for small mercies. The "Times" consecrates a whole column and a little more of its leading space to glorifying the feat accomplished by the General of the Company's Fleet, Master James Lancaster, on the eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord 1603. When one reflects on the indifference displayed to such an event as this and on the remarkable fact that nowhere in Europe is so little done for the promotion of Oriental studies and languages as in England, one is disposed sometimes to question whether we are really an Imperial race and whether Britons will be able to hold their own in the future unless they "wake up," as the Prince of Wales put it.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

It is open to question whether the Maharaja of Benares was well advised when he decided to send his version of "The Ivory Suite" story to the "Daily News" but with the appearance of His Highness's somewhat quaintly-worded but evidently sincere letter it may be hoped that we have heard the last of this rather paltry matter. The Maharaja ingenuously says:—I was most painfully surprised to read in the quotations from English newspapers the curious questions put by Mr. McNeill, in the House of Commons, regarding my present of a few old-fashioned ivory chairs to His Excellency Lord Curzon. This feeling was intensified, rather verging to indignation, on the appearance of a letter, under the signature of Mrs. Smeaton, in the columns of your paper bearing the date of 30th July 1903. He proceeds:—"I confess it was beyond the highest range of my imagination to ever conceive that so trifling a subject as the presentation of a few articles in exchange for others of more than corresponding value to Lord Curzon would ever form the subject of a discussion with such an august body as the British Parliament, and one could have, at least, expected that, in justice to my own self, if not to the representative of the British Power in the East, the hon. member, before putting the questions, should have taken the trouble to ascertain from me, or from other sources capable of giving true and unbiassed information, how matters really stood." Even Maharajas live and learn. Has the fact not penetrated to Benares that as there is nothing too big so there is nothing too small to engage the attention of the venerable Mother of Parliaments? It seems that Lord Curzon's attention was first drawn to these chairs by their resemblance to some pieces of furniture "at his Kedleston House in England" and that he did not wish the Maharaja to part with them if any "sentimental associations" attached to them. "No history was attached to them" says the Maharaja, "and they were regarded simply as old-fashioned furniture. Moreover, he is satisfied that in the exchange of presents he has had the best of the bargain. He appears to convict Mrs. Smeaton of some curious errors, and sarcastically observes:—"As a rule, I never send my Diwan to attend to my guests in my behalf, as he is an administrative official, and has very little time to attend to ceremonials. I do not know who was the gentleman who so very officiously posed as my Diwan and related these fairy tales to amuse Mrs. Smeaton. My Private Secretary seems to have received this lady and shown her over the city, and seen her off at the station, she having had no time to call on me." Some papers refer to Mrs. Smeaton as a globe-trotter and seem to wonder why she should have concerned herself in the matter. Perhaps if they wrote to Rangoon they could find out!

SIR ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL.

The London correspondent of the "Daily Despatch" says he has "good grounds for stating that before the Governorship of Bombay was conferred upon Lord Lamington the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell as successor of Lord Northcote was seriously considered. Indeed Lord George Hamilton was anxious that Sir Antony should accept the position, and he was willing. Certain communications, however, were made to the King, and his Majesty thereupon expressed a wish that, for the present at all events, Sir Antony should not be asked to discontinue his important work as Under Secretary of State for Ireland. Of course, this settled the matter; and so Lord Lamington, instead of going to Ceylon, as was at first proposed, goes to Bombay. But people are beginning to doubt," the correspondent goes on to say, "whether Sir Antony will ever enter upon his duties as a Member of the Council of the Secretary for India. A higher reward, it is thought, will be bestowed upon him when the time comes for him to leave Ireland. Can it be that the most distinguished Indian "civilian" of the day is destined to be the next Indian Viceroy? It is not yet certain that Lord Curzon will remain in India for the full period of the extension granted to him, and if the Liberals are in power when he returns home, they would probably be glad to have Sir A. P. MacDonnell as their Viceroy. Moreover, there may be special reasons for selecting a strong, far-seeing, level-headed man to follow Lord Curzon in the Indian satrapy." [illegible] myself have received information from a trustworthy source confirming what the correspondent says respecting the Governorship of Bombay, or at all events showing that the story is not baseless. But it seems rather premature to speculate about the succession to the Viceroyalty even though there may be an uncertainty as to the exact duration of Lord Curzon's extended stay in India. It is not necessary to be behind the scenes to be aware of the fact that Sir Antony MacDonnell is daily increasing in a very substantial manner his claims for high preferment, and I for one should hesitate to regard as far-fetched the suggestion that he may prove to be the next Viceroy of India. India might go further and fare worse. At any rate I am inclined to share the doubts which are being entertained as to his subsiding after all his brilliant work into the "otium cum dignitate" of a Member of the Council of India. It must be remembered that Sir Antony is still in his prime, and that if he is not too old to go to Bombay he is not too old to go to Calcutta.

MRS. CRAIGIE AND THE INDIAN PRINCES.

In the reviews that I have seen in Home papers of Mrs. Craigie's "Imperial India: Letters from the East" exception has been taken, and in my opinion justly been taken, to what one of her critics calls her "crudely-ill-mannered" remarks about the Indian Princes. "It has," says this much-boomed American lady, "become a common-place among the untravelled to speak of the noble Oriental manner and to contrast the vulgar familiarities of modern European Society with the dignity, courtesy, and sublime tact of Eastern etiquette . . . No one on the spot would maintain that the deportment of the Indian Chiefs would bear comparison with that of well-bred Italians, Frenchmen, or Englishmen. They may be amiable, and a number are probably sincere; but they are curiously lacking in grace or graciousness." Native noblemen who go abroad "assimilate most unfortunately all that is astonishing and silly, lamentable, and decadent in Western life. They represent not a new but a most ancient aristocracy; they gravitate by an instinctive, perhaps irresistible, sympathy towards the many inane, often vicious, descendants of the once-powerful families of feudal Europe. They drift about killing time, imagining great passions, squandering money, craving notoriety, stimulating the curiosity and wonder of a multitude too wise to follow their example but not wise enough to treat them with indifference. No statesman can foretell, no legislation could prevent, the consequences, good or bad, which must come from the inevitable closer association of such Orientals with richer Europeans." "Save, save, oh! save me from my friends!" must have been the exclamation of Lord Curzon when His Excellency read these and other similarly ill-judged reflections of this preposterous writer. The fact that she was, as she is most careful to inform us, one of the forty guests who formed the "Viceroy's party" which went out for the Coronation tamasha in the Arabia and who could boast of taking with them "forty-seven tons of dresses and uniforms for the Durbar festivities" ought to have imposed upon her a certain amount of reticence. It is unfortunate that the idea should have got abroad, as I am sorry to say it has got abroad here, that in the opinions she expresses about His Majesty's loyal feudatories and the Indian princes generally she is reflecting the views of the Viceroy's "entourage." Of course the notion is absurd, but it is often the most absurd notions that do the most mischief. I should think that Mrs. Craigie is not likely to receive a second invitation to India as a Viceregal guest. The taste of her strictures on the "Oriental aristocrat," as she calls him, is equalled by that of the praise she bestows upon others. It is true that she does not follow the customary American practice of describing Lady Curzon as the Vicereine of India, but some of her gush must be quite as displeasing to Her Excellency. Writing about the State Ball in the Mogul Palace, she says that, among the many charming beings to be seen in the vast crowd, the woman who presented the most romantic appearance and embodied the romantic ideal was Lady Curzon herself. "A perpetual reason for this lies no doubt in the fragile beauty of her countenance; it does not follow however that the possession of beauty makes in the modern times for romance. Lady Curzon suggests this rare sentiment because she does not smear her face with the red-and-white washes nor disfigures her head by the pyramids of curls, pads, fringes, tulle and ribbons, which, pinned on without regard for proportions, balance or line, alter many handsome members of English Society until they resemble the ignoble advertisements of fashionable wig-makers." But I must not make any more elegant extracts and I may already have been anticipated. It will, however, perhaps not be unwelcome to your readers to learn what people here are saying about one of the least edifying books ever perpetrated at the expense of poor India.

THE WADIA-LANDQUIST WEDDING.

The marriage last week at Cromer of Mr. C. N. Wadia, of Bombay, to Miss Madeline Landquist of 3, Cromwell Crescent, London, W., to which I called attention last week, is fully described in the "Eastern Daily Press." The ceremony was performed by the Rector of the parish church, the Rev. D. McDonald. The bridegroom is one of the two sons of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I.E., formerly of the Bombay Legislative Council and one of the pioneers in your city of cotton spinning, in which pursuit Mr. C. N. Wadia is also engaged. The bride, who, as I stated last week, is a Swede on her father's side, has been brought up in England by her maternal grandmother and aunt, Mrs. and Miss Percival Hall, and is distinguished for her musical talent. Among those present at the ceremony were Sir Muncherjee M. Bhownaggree, M. P., Mr. N. Z. Moola, Secretary to the Zoroastrian Fund and High Priest of the Parsis in Europe, Mr. Furniss and Mr. Reid of "Punch" celebrity, and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Dodd, of Platt Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Harrower of Glasgow, old friends of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia, Miss Maud Percival Allen, Miss Gladys Williams, and Miss Margery Oliver Williams, bridesmaids. At the luncheon at the Cliftonville Hotel, after the wedding the health of the bride and bridegroom was enthusiastically drunk, and the toast to the visitors was responded to by the Rev. D. McDonald and Mr. Reid. After luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Wadia left on their honeymoon, which will be spent in Scotland, where the bridegroom was educated from early boyhood. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and included a "Stradivarius" well known to and highly prized by expert violinists.

In my last letter, writing from memory, I referred to St. Neots as having been named after a Parsi missionary who, according to the local legend, came to this country in the 6th century A. D. The place really connected with this Parsi proselyte is St. Ives in Huntingdon. The church in commemoration of this St. Ivo was not built until the 11th century by the Abbot of Ramsey. What Parsi name "Ivo" represents it is difficult to say. St Ives in Cornwall is named after an Irishwoman St. Ia. Learned Parsis should, when in England, make pilgrimages to the Midland St. Ives, and seek to penetrate to the evidence, if any survive, of the truth of this mediæval monkish legend. Certainly any Parsi marrying in this country in the future should hold the ceremony at St. Ives!

CONSEQUENCE OF THE MARRIAGE.

Of course this marriage following so quickly on that of Mr. R. Tata with a French lady of high culture and social position are historical events, for they will probably make history in determining the future of the Parsi community. It is to be desired, therefore, that the religious and secular leaders of the community will deal with these events in a deliberate, broad-minded, and conciliatory spirit. They have the marriages of Jews with Christians in England and France, the only two countries in Europe where Hebrews are not treated as outcastes, to guide them. If they accept these marriages, and encourage them in the future, the Parsis will at once take the same place in English Society and in the general life of England that has been taken by the Rothschilds and the Sassoons. They can do this, as the Jews have done, without losing anything of their distinctive culture, or their national character; and all they will have to give up will be certain traditional ideals and practices engrafted on to their Zoroastrianism only from the time of their residence as tolerated aliens among Hindus and Muslims—with the result that the physical and intellectual status of the community and its international prestige will at once be raised to a higher and in the end to the highest level. The Western world will, in short, be once again thrown wide open to them, as was the ancient in the time of the Greeks and Romans—and that down to the 6th century A.D. to judge by the tradition of St Ives and the monks of Ramsey. On the other hand, if the national leaders of the Parsis allow themselves to be overmastered by the spirit of religious bigotry and social exclusiveness, the future of the community will in every way be imperilled. These marriages will not cease because of their opposition to them; they will go on all the same, and in increasing numbers: and it is not the young people who make them who will suffer. for they are following the natural law of the survival of the fittest; it is the community, one of the oldest and most interesting in the world, which will be sacrificed to its miserable self-consistency. They will dwindle in numbers, as they are dwindling; they will decay in vitality as they have been decaying ever since they tolerated clandestine marriages "of a sort" with low-caste Hindus, "toddy-drawers" and the like, and they will gradually fail in energy and intelligence, and so sink lower and lower down into the condition of the miscellaneous scum which makes up the servile residuum of such overgrown Eastern cities as Bombay, Calcutta, and Hong-Kong. I am satisfied, however, that the strong sanity, large-heartedness, and hereditary sense of responsibility of the Parsis of Bombay will be equal to the occasion and succeed in resolving the present crisis in their social evolution in a way worthy of themselves and their illustrious ancestry—illustrious in the highest and noblest significance of the word.

THE PARSI MARRIAGE QUESTION.

ANOTHER MARRIAGE WITH A NON-ZOROASTRIAN.

The Parsis have for some months past, in connection with the marriage of Mr. R. D. Tata with a French lady, been investigating and appointing committees of enquiry regarding the validity or otherwise of a Parsi's marriage with a non-Zoroastrian, in its legal, social, and religious aspects, for the future guidance of the race, and their learned Dasturs have been invited to gave authoritative opinions on the question. Meantime, another Parsi gentleman's marriage with a Swedish lady has added fresh zest to the controversy over the question and has exercised the minds of the Parsis during the past week. The latter gentleman is Cursetjee, eldest son of the late Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia, C. I. E, a trustee of the Parsi Punchayet Charitable Funnds, who was much respected for his many generous contributions for the good of his community. Mr. Cursetjee was married on the 5th instant to a Swedish lady, who resides in London in Cromwell Crescent and is a grand-daughter of Mrs. Percival Hall. Mrs. Cursetjee Wadia, although of Swedish origin, was brought up from infancy in Scotland and is of English extraction on her mother's side. It has been arranged, according to a vernacular contemporary that the husband and wife should in future adhere to their own respective religions, Mr. Cursetjee Wadia first went to England to qualify for the Civil Service examination, but not being successful therein he took employment as an assistant to his father, who was then manager of the Maneckjee Petit Mills, and acquired a good name as a skilful engineer. He succeeded his father as manager of the mills, and having ably discharged the duties of the office resigned it about two years and a half ago. Mr. Cursetjee subsequently joined his younger brother Nasarwanjee in the management of the Bombay Dyeing Mill, the Century Mill, and the Textile Mill in starting which his late father had a principal share Mr. Cursetjee, who is about thirty-eight years of age, is the Bombay agent of several large English factories for supplying mill machinery, etc.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 25th and 26th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning, the 26th September, the distances being 200 and 300 yards. At the 200 yards range Gunner Scott, Gunner Walters and Vol. Alcock, head the list with 27 each and at 300 yards Sergt.-Major Downing with a possible who was closely followed by Lce.-Corpl. Lillywhite with 27. The next shoot will take place on Saturday next, the 3rd October. Distances 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores:—

	Score 200 yds.
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	27 a Tie
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	27 b do
Gunner R Walters, Bo Vol Arty	27 c
Sergt Instr S Brifflitt, Bo Vol Rifles	26 c
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25 c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25 c
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	25 c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25 c
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25 d
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 c
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 c
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles.	24 c
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23
Mr R K Gillard, Civilian	17

a Handicapped 4 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 6 Points.
d Handicapped 2 Points.
e Handicapped 10 Points.

	Score 300 yds.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28 a
Lce Cpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles,	27 b
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26 c
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	25 d
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles..	23 c
Volunteer J Peterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23 e
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	22 c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	22 c
Gunner R Walters, Bo Vol Arty	22 c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt Instr S Brifflitt, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Volunteer A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	16

a Handicapped 6 Points winner of 1st Spoon and Bombay Rifle Club, Silver Medal for highest possible Score.
b Handicapped 8 Points.
c Handicapped 6 Points.
d Handicapped 4 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
e Handicapped 2 Points.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 11TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, Captain N. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 11th September. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Chilton Mr and Mrs W
Millers Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
Tinker, Mrs C J
Burt Mr W S
Noel Evans Miss
Mills Miss W
Simson Mr A B
Manners Mr E
Best Mr H
Jewell Mr W
Hoskins Mr W H
James Mr R
Stapleton Mr J
Strike Mr W J
Silvester Mr, Mrs and child
Keighley Mr
Meehan Mr, Mrs, Miss and 2 boys
Bates Mr A
Watson Mr and Mrs
Wild Mrs A C
Littlejohn Mr E A
Kehr Singh Mr G
Dyer Mr R H
Cameron Miss A
Young Mrs
Walker Mr J
Thomas Mr A C
Chaplin Mr and Mrs A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ostrehan Mr A H
Duncan Mr G
Inglis Lieut Col
Brough Lieut A
Scott Mr P R
Tata Mr and Mrs
Stuart Capt and Mrs
Graham Lieut
Foote Rev H
Skinner Rev W
Cowie Lieut and Mrs
Lock Capt E C
Woodhouse Major-Genl and Mrs
Smith Capt A
Rennie Mr J C M
Stewart Lieut A
Hailey Mr M M
Hadow Lt A D
Munro Mr A
Anderson Mr A
St John Capt R S
Chrystal Mr J P
Duncan Mrs
Holeman Capt H
Simm Mr J
Studdart Mr T
Wills Mr E D A
Rae Mr W R
Hynes Lieut E T
Herbert Mr V C
Jacob Major C W and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Campbell Mr J
Leslie Mr W
Ferguson Mr G A and Mrs
Stafford Mr

The number of people on gratuitous relief in the Central Provinces has fallen during the past week to less than a thousand.

It is reported from Upper Burma that scarcity is anticipated throughout the Yumathin District until January.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL JUTE.

The final fore cast of the Jute crop in Bengal for the season 1903 states:—Since the issue of the preliminary forecast, Collectors report very great improvement in prospects. The late-sown crops have done well, and 16 districts show a higher estimate, 7 remain the same, and 3 are reduced, the only important reduction being for Rangpur from 80 to 75. Among the increased estimates are:—Hoogly 62·5 to 97; Jessore 65 to 77; Dinajpur 50 to 85; Bogra 68 to 78; Pabna 75 to 85; Mymensingh 90 to 97; Faridpur 75 to 86; Tippera 90 to 100; Purne 73 to 100; Nookhali 60 to 80; Bagalpur 84 to 89;

The Collectors now return the area sown this years as 2,209,300 acres, as against 2,019,000 in their preliminary report. Mymensingh, Tippera, Nadia, and Malda are responsible for the increase, but chiefly Mymensingh. In this district the Collector only joined his post just before the issue of the preliminary forecast and accepted the figures reported. He has now made detailed inquiries, and I have also toured in this and other important jute-growing districts. We agree in returning the normal area under jute for this district as 705,000 acres instead of 562,100 acres returned in the preliminary forecast, and the area under the crop this year as 650,000 instead of 500,000. As the result of his inquiries he has raised the outturn also from 90 to 97. In my opinion, on the area sown it is fully 100. The other increases in area and in outturn are explained by success of the late-sown crop and favourable rain in August. It will be observed, that mainly owing the to the increase in Mymensingh. Collectors return the normal area at 2,469,900 acres. I am not prepared to accept this figure without further careful inquiries, which are now being instituted. The effect would be to raise the normal outturn to about 74 lakhs of bales. I wish to add here that the preliminary forecast would be more valuable if it was produced on 7th July. If this is the opinion of the market Government may be moved to alter the date. The Collector's returns work out to 87 per cent, on an area of 2,209,300 acres. Allowing for the tendency to underestimate both area and outturn, and in accordance with other inquiries, reports and my own observation, I anticipate that in 2 1-2 lakhs of acres the outturn will will be not less than 93·75 or 15 annas—amounting to 63 1-2 lakhs of bales.

Not included in the above is an estimates of 90,000 bales from Assam and the following figures supplied by the Supperintendent of the Cooch Behar State:—

	Normal area under jute. acres.	Area under jute in 1903. Acres.	Outturn. Per cent.
Cooch Behar State	25,000	23,200	68

Thus an outturn of 50,000 bales may be expected from Cooch Behar, and the total crop from all sources should amount to nearly 65 lakhs of bales.

Stocks of the crop of 1902 are reported to be very low indeed.

BENGAL BHADOI.

The preliminary forecast of the bhadoi crops of Bengal, is as under:—The chief bhadoi food-crops of the Province are—bhadoi paddy, Indian-corn, jowar or the large millet, bajra or the spiked millet and the various small millets—marua kodo, cheena, shyalnaja, shama, bhura, gondli, laio, seura, and sira. The spiked millet and the smaller millets, though yielding small crops of inferior grains are useful as drought-resisting crops, Bhadoi paddy, Indian-corn, and jowar also do not need very heavy rainfall for their sustenance. The chief bhadoi non-food-crops of the Province are—jute, indigo, and cotton, for which separate forecasts are published. Bhadoi til is included in the oil-seed forecast, Bhadoi paddy, Indian-corn, and the millets make up more than four-fifths of the total area under all the bhadoi food-crops. The bhadoi pulses are barbati or ghangra, bhadoi kalai, and mung, and mothi or bhadoi paddy is chiefly grown in Bengal and Orissa and occupies 50 per cent. of the total bhadoi food-crop area. Maize and millets predominate in Bihar and occupy 26 per cent. of this area.

In March there were fairly good showers throughout Bengal, but Bihar and Chota Nagpur had little rainfall at this time. The fall in April and May was in defect everywhere except in Chota Nagpur, and the deficiency continued through June all over the Province, except in North Bengal, the North Gangetic districts of Bihar in some parts of the Presidency Division, and in Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera and Noakhali in East Bengal. The rainfall in July also partook of the character of local showers. It was seriously defective in Birbum, Murshidabad in all the districts of the Patna Division, in Hazaribagh, Manbhum and Palamau. During August the deficieny continued, but North Bengal, East Bengal (except Backergunge and Noakhali) and the districts of Birbhum, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Monghyr received rainfall above the normal. Sowings were delayed and the early sown crops suffered were lost completely owing to the defect of rainfall at the early part of the season.

From the summary of the district returns appended to this forecast, it would be seen that out of 45 districts in the Province four, viz., Dacca, Tippera, Darjeeling, and Balasore, report a crop of 100 per cent. or over. In six, viz, in the 24 Parganas, Rangpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack, Angul, and Manbhum the outturn is expected to vary between 100 and 90 per cent., and in ten others between 80 and 79, Eight districts anticipate a 70—60 per cent. crop, and three, viz., Murshidabad, Monghyr, and Bhagalpur, a 60—50 per cent. crop. Patna returns a 50—40 per cent. crop, and Shahabad only a 40—30 per cent. crop. According to the district returns the outturn of the whole Province will amount to 75 per cent. I am inclined to think that, as in Patna, cultivators have gone on sowing maize, also kodo and laio (the late and superior variety of gondli) in Chota Nagpur and in Bihar to a very late period, and that rainfall in August and September having been particularly favourable for the growth of this and other bhadoi crops, the actual outturn will be very much better than the present estimate. At present, however, I consider it quite safe to estimate the crop over the whole Province to be an 80 per cent. crop.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	5	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	14	12	88
Same date last year	12	9	106

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 am. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	5	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	4	3	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	1	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	16	13	85
Total plague deaths to date	263,103	215,269	
Same date last year	17	15	101

FRANCE'S FINEST COLONY.

A NEW VIEW OF ENGLAND.

BY RENE DE GAS.

This witty article on an original aspect of England from a good-natured French point of view is contributed by M. Rene de Gas, one of the editors of the "Petit Parisian" the daily paper, with the largest circulation in the world. It appears in the "Daily Express."

"Yes, sir," said the colonel of French artillery as we paced the promenade deck on the Dover-Calais steamboat, the greatest drawback to a thorough understanding with our cross-Channel neighbours is and will always be the unbearable pride and conceit of the travelling Britisher.

The faint outline of the Shekespeare cliff was fast receding behind us and upon the seething billows ran the Queen at full speed towards the French coast.

"But it seems to me—" I ventured to say. The colonel did not allow me to complete my sentence.

"It seems to you, of course, that England is the richest and most powerful of all nations; that Britannia rules the waves; that the sun never sets on the limits of the King's possesssions; that the British Navy can lick all the navies of the world; that the British Army has the finest men, the smartest officers, the most wonderful organisation—"

"Humph!" said I.

"If on this latter point you reserve your opinion," said the colonel with a broad grin upon his sun burnt face on all the others you think as all your countrymen do.

STIFF-NECKED BRITONS.

We are the lords of creation,' they say, and we raise our heads so high when we stride that we remain stiff-necked for life. 'Civis Romanus sum," said the citizens of the ancient Rome wherever they went, and it inspired awe, for at that time tourists from the Eternal City were few and far between, but now in this era of cheap excursion, tickets and personally-conducted tours, an utterance of that kind seems simply ludicrous, even on the part of people belonging to the biggest Empire on earth.'

"So you do really think that this 'entente cordiale,' so gladly welcomed by all classes of society, may be imperilled by an excess of pride and stiffness on our part?"

"Most certainly," said the colonel, twisting his moustaches, "but come now, this drizzle, truly English, I dare say, is rather uncomfortable. Let us seek shelter."

And as we sat down in the smoking room the colonel resumed his argument. "Frenchmen,' said he, "are not, you can believe me, for I know them thoroughly well what your people generally take them to be. Most of your countrymen consider them as a good-natured, jolly set of fellows, always ready for any amusement, but lacking totally in forethought, energy, business, ability, and fixity of purpose. Inferior brethren, not quite; this would be perhaps too hard on us, but grown-up children, on whom the true Britisher looks with a feeling of paternal superiority, not unmixed with some sympathy. He feels like patting them on the head, if he could—"

"Just so,' said I, laughing at the idea.

"This is sheer nonsense,' pursued the colonel. "If the average Frenchman is gay, quick witted, and fond of amusement, he is also full of energy, and puts in his work as much enthusiasm as in his pleasure. For doggedness, fixity of purpose, and will both sides of the Channel are on an equal footing, I can assure you.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIP.

"Take a fisherman from Dunkirk or Calais, or a peasant from Picardy, and you will find that in size, general appearance, character, and mode of thinking, he is more closely related to a Kent, Sussex, or Devonshire man than the southern Englishman is to a Cumberland man or a Scotchman.

"Look at this fellow from Normandy, with his blue eyes and light reddish hair, and tell me if you could say from his looks whether he was born on the banks of the Thames or of the Seine.

"If you could speak with him and understand his thoughts, you would be struck with wonder at the likeness between this French brain and the brains of your countrymen. Do you know that a man from Llandudno or Llanelly, in Wales, and a peasant from Landivision or Llanleda, in Brittany, can understand each other in their native vernacular?"

"Yes, England owes a great deal to France—much more than France owes to England; there is no gainsaying the fact.

"When I arrive in London and cross the river on the railway bridge, what do I see on my right? The Tower. Who built it? Guillaume le Conquerant, a Frenchman.

"What do I see on my left? Westminster. Le Monastere de l'Ouest, rebuilt by architects from Normandy.

When I look for the origin of the name of London, what do I find? That it comes from two words which Frenchmen in Brittany use still—Llyn, pond; Dinas, hill.

LONDON'S FIRST CHARTER.

"When I go to the Guildhall, what do I see in the memorial window of the northwest corner of the great hall? The Frenchman Guillaume presenting to the City of London the first charter she ever got. If I open a paper, I see that the dignity of Warden (the French word gardien) of the Cinque Ports is vacant, and that it is rumoured that Mr. Chamberlain (the old French word for chambellan) may get it.

"If I visit Canterbury's cathedral, and inquire its history, I find that it was built by a Frenchman from Burgundy, Guillaume de Sens, that the first archibishop was Lanfranc, and that three other Frenchmen—Saint Anselm, Guillaume de Orbeil, Courtenay—were among its successors. Who, under this sacred walls, accomplished a hateful murder, and killed Thomas a Becket? A Frenchman Renaud Fitzurse (Fist-Ours).

"If I go into the Law Courts, what do I find? Criers (crieurs) using the old French words, 'Oyez, oyez, oyez,' which gave its name to the Court of Oyer and Terminer; and I learn from the serjeant (sergent) that the Coutumes de Normandie are to a great extent the basis of the common law of England.

"When I turn to the hisrory of the port of London, I find that in 1449 King Henry VI granted special privileges to a Hull merchant for having built the largest ship ever seen in the kingdom. Who was that merchant? Jean Tavernier, a Frenchman. What was the name that the King gave to the ship in christening it? Grace-Dieu.

"This is undoubtedly very striking" said I, "but what conclusion do you draw from this?"

"Wait awhile, said the colonel, "I am coming to it; but let me quote first some few names which are certainly among the most glorious in the history of England, and you will easily see on which side of the Channel the first originated. In the peerage I find Beauchamp, Beauclerc, Beaufort, Beaulieu, Beaumont, Gascoigne, Grosvenor, Granville, Greville, De La Warr, Devereux, Courtenay, Seymour, Brabazon. Bouverie, De Ros, de la Poer, Lascelles, Montaign, Molyneux, Pierrepont, Villiers. Is that enough?

I nodded.

"So much for the aristocray which cannot deny its French parentage. Do you know now that the father of English poetry was also of French origin?"

"Never heard it."

"But it is so. Chaucer is nothing but the French word chaussier, dealer in hosiery, just as Spenser is the English alteration of the old French word despensier, which means steward. Lord Byron himself was descended from Frenchmen who came to England with the Conqueror.

"Speaking of poets leads me to say something of the language. Have you ever thought that some 60 per cent. of the English words came from the French? You ever find in English some verbs—to urge, for instance—which have disappeared from the French grammar. It would take a whole volume to enumerate all such cases, but I will not insist. I have said enough, I believe."

The Queen was then entering Calais Harbour. We went on deck to look at the quaint old city. As we approached the saloon stairway, the colonel, touching my arm, said thoughtfully:

"Do you want to know my full mind on this question?

"By all means, colonel. What is it?"

"That, after all England is nothing but a French colony."

I stood aghast.

"The finest and the richest undoubtedly, but still a French colony, added with great force the, merciless colonel of French artillery.

And we poor Britishers; what are we then, pray?

Nothing but Frenchmen who have been successful in life.

I fainted. When I came back to my senses, the colonel had plunged down the abyss of the staircase to fetch his luggage before landing.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

To speak to the minutes of order.

213,99—Hiralal D—Heerjee Hunsraj vs Perozbai widow and others—Edgelow G and W.
265, 99—Edgelow G and D—Perozbai widow vs Heerjee Hunsraj and others—Hiralal D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

732,01—Smetham B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakchand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co—Port heard.

Commercial Cause.

110-03—Bicknell M and K—Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Maneckjee Sorabjee Patel—Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

190-01—Wadia and G—Heerjee Bhojrajee vs Rowjee Raghoonath and others—Mantri B and N.
221,03—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubas vs Eduljee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Mulla and M
329,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.
138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Moolji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
299-02—Payne and Co—The Badichi Auline and Scda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.
595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlla vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.
455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Ualabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhaishanker K and G.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.
76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivraton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.
333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Maneckjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K
494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.
483,02—Mansuklal J and H—The Hon Mr Goculdas Kabandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

To speak to the minutes of order.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oosman Hassan vs Vali Mahomed Hassam and another—Crawford B and Co.
292,03—Mathubhai J and M—Tulsidas Hurkisondas vs Mangaldas Karsondas—Ardeshir H D and Co.

For an exparte decree.

437,03—Mansuklal J and H—Laljee Damodher vs Ramdas Premjee and others—Balkrishna V N K

Commercial Course.

614,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

254,02—K D Shroff—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Vallabhram Ratneshwar and other—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard.
447,03—Tyabji D and Co—Valjee Morarjee and another vs Kessowjee Dewjee and another—Madhaojee V.
91,03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerjee vs Jairam Heerjee and others—Kanga and P.—Part heard. bai widow and others—Matubhoy H & MPart heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs B F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Long Causes.

283,00—Madhavjee V—Jethmal Tillockchand vs Nathoo Ganpat and others—Maganlal J and Raghavjee J.
793,01—Mulla and M—Esub Abdul Kadur and another vs Kulsumbee—Tyabjee D and Co
101,02—In person—Rama Govind Bhatkar vs Purshotum Babajee Patbaria—In person
21,01—Mansuklal D and J—The Soonderdas S & W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—S B and Noble

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph]

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Sunday:—A general fall of pressure has occurred and the fall has been brisk to rapid over a greater part of the country. The pressure is normal in parts of Burma and in defect elsewhere; deficiency increasing north-westwards to Upper India, where it is considerable to large excess in amount. The rain has fallen everywhere, except North-west India, Madras Coast stations and Konkan. The heaviest falls reported are: Bangalore, 4 inches; Mymensing, Narayanganj, Chittagong and Shillong, each 2 1-2 inches; Bassein and Cochin, each 2 inches; Hyderabad (in Deccan) 1 1-2 inches; Mergui, Tavoy, Berhampore, Raichur, Bijapur, and Seoni, each 1 inch. A relative distribution of pressure remains practically the same. Winds are very irregular at the coast stations and round the Bay, but no depression has as yet been formed.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though small and slightly irregular show a rise at most of the reporting stations. The barometer is about normal or in slight to moderate defect in the Punjab, United Provinces and Sind and in moderate excess elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate at Jamnagar and Ahmednagar.

Temperature variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 107° at Jacobabad to 81° at Belgaum and the minimum from 83° at Sirsa to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rainfall has been local and scattered, the heaviest amounts being 2°77" at Bangalore and 2°18" at Negapatam.

Weather shows a slow but gradual tendency to clear, but it is still favourable for local scattered rain.

The Mail Steamer Oriental, which left Aden on the 21st reports having experienced up to longitude 55° E. light easterly and southerly winds and slight southerly swell thence to longitude 63° E. moderate to gentle monsoon and south-west swell, thence to arrival light westerly and north-westerly winds, passing clouds and occasional light showers

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 25th September 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·831
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of wind.* ...ESE, ES, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	174
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	7·26
" year	78·02
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 26th September	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

The shareholders of the Calico Printers Association, while accepting a dividend of 2-1-2 per cent. agreed that £25,000 should be paid in bonuses to the workpeople. The chairman remarked that it had been generally recognised that the incentive of some form of payment by results to workpeople was highly desirable.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, September 11.

HOME.

Cricket.—At the Oval, on Saturday, the match between Surrey and Sussex ended in a draw. Surrey continued their first innings, which way not completed till within a short time of the hour fixed for drawing stumps, and yielded 365 runs.—The match at Bournemouth between Gentlemen and Players of the South was also drawn. The Players declared their first innings closed with their score at 369 for eight wickets. The Gentlemen had to face arrears of 214, and at the close had made 230 with seven wickets down.—No play was possible in the match at Scarborough between Yorkshire and Mr. C. I. Thornton's Eleven, which was, therefore, left drawn. —At Hastings, on Wednesday, Lancashire and Yorkshire, playing against the Rest of England, won by 87 runs.

Ecclesiastical.—The Right Rev. James Macarthur, Bishop of Bombay, has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Southampton.—The Rev. Griffith Roberts, Canon of Llandaff and Rector of Peterston-super-Ely has accepted the Deanery of Bangor.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain, acknowledging a pamphlet sent him by a correspondent, says it is a curious thing to him that the new Radicals should be as strongly opposed to reform as the old Tories were said to be. Now it is the Radical party which is bound in fetters to ancient shibboleths. Before the discussion on our fiscal policy is finished it will not be difficult to make it perfectly clear that the changes which have taken place since Mr. Chamberlain made the speeches referred to in the pamphlet fully justify a modification of policy in order to meet the altered circumstances.—A protest against preferential tariffs, signed by 940 working class leaders, has been issued by the Cobden Club.—Sir M. Hicks-Beach, replying to a correspondent who called his attention to the circulation in West Bristol of leaflets issued by the Birmingham Tariff Committee, says the leaflets are certainly not being circulated in West Bristol at his wish or with his sanction.

Golf.—The annual competition for the Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase at St. Andrews resulted last week in a win for Mr. Edward Blackwell.—At Portmarnock, on Saturday last, the final tie in the contest for the Irish Amateur Championship was decided. Mr. G. Wilkie, of the Leven Thistle Club (Scotland), won by a hole against Mr. H. A. Boyd (Portmarnock).

Ireland.—At a conference with his tenants at Irvinestown last week, Mr. E. Archdale offered to sell his lands at 26 years, purchase. The tenants with one or two exceptions, refused to give more than 23 years, purchase. A number of other landlords have expressed a willingness to come to reasonable terms with their tenants.—A meeting of the directory of the United Irish League was held on Tuesday in Dublin, Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., presiding. A series of resolutions were adopted, some of which, referring to the new Land Act, were couched generally in a tone of friendliness to the measure.

Naval and Military.—The Belleisle hulk was sunk last week in Portsmouth Harbour by a torpedo fired to test the efficacy of corn pith cellulose in plugging a breach.—The War Office on Monday issued a special Army Order containing instructions with regard to officers' expenses and mess contributions.—Lord Roberts on Tuesday, visited Belfast, was presented with the freedom of the city, and entertained at luncheon in the Townhall by the Lord Mayor.—We publish this week further extracts from the evidence given before the War Commission, and Lord Esher's memorandum on the organization of the War Office.

Physical Deterioration.—The Lord President of the Council has appointed a committee to make a preliminary inquiry into allegations that have been made concerning the physical deterioration of certain classes of the population.

Police.—Mr. Whitaker Wright again formally surrendered to his bail on Tuesday at the Guildhall Police-court and was remanded still September 15, when the case against him will be proceeded with.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—An Edinburgh evening paper last week announced "on reliable authority" that it was the intention of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party; but Sir Henry, in reply to inquiries addressed to him from various quarters, states that there is no truth whatever in the report.

The Alaska Boundary Commission held its first meeting last week at the Foreign Office. The proceedings, which were of a preliminary character, relating to the order of procedure and other matters of detail, were private. The Commissioners adjourned till September 15.

The British Association opened its annual meeting at Southport on Wednesday.

The King on Monday left London, travelling by special train from King's cross Station, on a visit to Lord and Lady Savile at Rufford Abbey, Notts. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the King attended the Doncaster Race Meeting.

The Queen on Monday morning drove from Buckingham Palace to Charing-cross Railway Station and travelled by special train to Port Victoria where she embarked on board the Victoria and Albert, which sailed for Denmark.

The St. Leger.—At the Doncaster September Meeting, on Wednesday, the race for the St. Leger Stakes was won by the favourite, Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand, Mr. J. Musker's William Rufus being second.

Wills and Bequests—Mr. Whistler's will bequeathed his wife's collection of garnets and his collections of old silver and plate and of old china, on certain conditions to the Louvre, and the residue of his estate to his wife's sister, Rosalind Philip. In a codicil made last May, however, Mr. Whistler revoked the bequest to the Louvre. The estate has been valued at £10,602 gross.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Government sustained a defeat on Tuesday in the House of Representatives on the Conciliation Bill. On Wednesday, Sir E. Barton announced that the Government would drop the Bill for this Session, but would make it a plank in their platform at the coming elections.—The Victorian State Parliament was opened on Monday by Sir G. Clarke, the Governor, who referred to the improved financial situation, the copious rainfall, and the recent railway strike, and announced various legislative measures.—An armed lunatic who attempted to obtain an interview with Lord Tennyson at Melbourne on Monday was arrested by a policeman.

Canada.—The Ontario Conservative Convention last week reaffirmed its vote for preferential trade within the Empire, and expressed satisfaction at Mr. Chamberlain's effort in that direction.—The House of Commons, assembled at Ottawa, had a continuous sitting of 36 hours last week.

South Africa.—Both Houses of the Cape Parliament have been dissolved.—A message from the Transvaal says that the Chamber of Mines, in a statement furnished to the Labour Commission expresses the opinion that the importation of suitable unskilled labour is a necessity.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt.—The President delivered an address in the grounds of the State Fair at Syracuse on Monday.—A German was arrested on a charge of threatening to shoot Mr. Roosevelt.

Arctic Expedition.—Commandant Peary will start on another expedition to the North Pole next July.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—Before King Edward left Vienna he had an interview with Count Goluchowski, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at which the Balkan crisis is said to have been referred to. The Emperor is expected to return the King's visit next year. Lord Milner is staying at Karlsbad.

France.—Particulars have been received in Paris of an attack on a French convoy in Southern Oran on the 2nd inst., in which 37 soldiers were killed and 47 wounded.

Germany.—The Chemitz Chamber of Commerce, in a memorandum on the probable effect of the Canadian surtax on imports from Germany, thinks that the surtax will probably extinguish the trade from that district, but refers to the danger that a tariff war with Canada might imperil commercial relations with England.

Turkey.—War with Bulgaria is reported to be regarded as imminent in Turkish circles. A connected narrative is now furnished of the fighting round Klissura, and the insurgents do not appear to have lost very heavily. Turkish official despatches have also been made public giving particulars of successes gained by Imperial troops and the Turks are stated to be making preparations for an attack on the insurgent head-quarters. European correspondents have been ordered by the Porte to leave Macedonia. Some shocking stories of outrages perpetrated by Bashi-Bozouks and Albanian troops are furnished by our Sofia Correspondent. Our Vienna Correspondent says that two disquieting reports were circulated there on Wednesday—that the Turkish War Minister is actively working for war with Bulgaria, and that the Turkish commander in the vilayet of Adrianople has been instructed to cross the East Rumelian frontier in order to cut off the retreat of the insurgent bands. This would be equivalent to a declaration of war. Admiral Cotton is at Beirut. On Monday, a fatal affray between Christians and Mussulmans occurred in that town.

Obituary.—Count Deym, Captain R. M. Barff, Sir T. Brown, Canon B. F. Clarke, Lady Godself, Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Patterson, Sir H. V. Rae-Reid, Georgiana Countess of Seafield, Mr. J. Skipsey, Major-General J. Spurway, Major-General J. Macdonald, the Hon. Lady Gordon, Lady Crichton Browne.

The America Cup.—The third race between Reliance and Shamrock III. took place on the afternoon of September 3 off Sand Hook, after considerable delay in effecting a start, and ended in a decisive victory for Reliance, which took the lead early and increased it to the close. When the American boat crossed the line Shamrock was a long way behind, and did not finish the course—"Times."

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

THE CABINET.

Summonses were issued by the Prime Minister for a meeting of the Cabinet to be held at the Foreign Office on Monday, Sept. 14. The purpose of a Cabinet meeting is almost invariably kept a secret, but in this instance said a correspondent writing on September 11, there is little doubt that the business is mainly, if not solely, connected with the fiscal problem. The gathering anticipates by nearly two months the usual period for the commencement of the autumn Cabinets, and comes at a period when Ministers may be expected to make important public speeches in reference to the chief political question of the day.

LETTERS FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. J. Mackenzie, of Inverness, has received the following reply to a letter which he sent to Mr. Chamberlain:—

Highbury, Sept. 3.

Dear Sir.—I am directed by Mr. Chamberlain to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Aug. 21, and to say that there is no foundation for the statement that he proposes to tax land values in order to provide old age pensions.—Yours, &c.,

J. Wilson.

A pamphlet containing extracts from former speeches of Mr. Chamberlain, with an introduction by Mr. Logan, M. P., having been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by the secretary of the Leicester Unionist Association, the following letter has been received in reply:—

Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, Sept. 4.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst, enclosing copy of pamphlet repointed from the Midland Mail, and to say that it is a curious thing to him that the new Radicals should be as strongly opposed to reform as the old Tories were said to be. When Mr. Chamberlain was young it was a common charge against the latter that they forgot nothing and learned nothing. Now it is the Radical Party which is bound in fetters to ancient shibboleths, before the discussion on our fiscal policy is finished it will not be difficult to make it prefectly clear that the changes which have taken place since Mr. Chamberlain made the speeches which are referred to in the pamphlet in question fully justify a modification of policy in order to meet the altered circumstances. —I am Sir, yours obediently, J. Williams.

John Farnsworth, Esq.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND ANCIENT SHIBBOLETHS.

A correspondent, signing himself Historicus, writes to the Standard to combat Mr. Chamberlain's assertion in the above letter that those who are opposed to fiscal reform are bound in fetters to ancient shibboleths. On the contrary, he maintains there is not an item in the new Protectionist programme, with the possible exception of old-age pensions, which has not at some time or other been part of our law or custom. The protection of home industries, for instance, carries us back at least to the 14th century. From that time onward efforts were made to check the export of British raw materials and the import of manufactured goods from abroad. In 1558 the Book of Rates enumerated 1,139 articles of import, some of which were prohibited, while others were burdened with protective duties. Historicus proceeds :—

Retaliation is an equally ancient proposition, and it was "found out at least as long ago as the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, or earlier. In the later Tudor period the injury done to commerce by the restrictions on navigation and foreign commerce was causing a reduction. It is acknowledged in the preamble to an Act of Edward VI. that the Statutes restricting the importation of wine and woad to British ships had caused those articles to be "daily sold dearer," while the Navy was thereby never the better maintained." But it seems that the cherished policy of retaliating upon the foreigner was also breaking down. The crown had been armed with a mediæval substitute for Lord Lansdowne's "big revolver." and the result was disappointing. The foreigner, instead of being coerced into concessions responded by prohibition and penalties of his own. This is admitted in the act of Elizabeth which repealed much of the restrictive legislation of the preceding reigns. Since the making of the which Statutes," says the preamble of the repealing Act. "other foreign Princes finding themselves aggrieved with the said several Acts, as thinking that the same were made to the hurt and prejudice of their country and Navy, have made like penal laws by reason where of there hath not only grown great displeasure between the foreign Princes and the Kings of this Realm, but also the merchants have been sore aggrieved and endamaged." The retaliatory item of the new policy is therefore very ancient indeed, and had grown quite musty before it was finally discarded in 1846.

Then, as to the preferential trade with the Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain, whose indiscriminating partisans sometimes talk as if he had invented the British Empire, really seems to have persuaded himself that there is something brilliantly novel about this part of his scheme. But, of course, it is nearly as old as the British Empire itself. Turn to Adam Smith's famous chapter Of Colonies, and there you will find most of the latter day arguments for keeping trade under the Flag examined, discussed, and, in many cases, refuted. The mercantile system aimed at doing that which our tariff reformers less logically and consistently endeavour to accomplish. Its authors had before them the ideal of a self-contained empire, and they were in a much better position than we can ever be again to realise it, because it was possible to pursue it with the distinct aim of increasing the warlike strength and economic efficiency of the nation. The main purpose of all our fiscal legislation in the 18th century was, in Adam Smith's words, to maintain our relative advantage in the Colony trade, so as to execute the invidious and malignant project of excluding as much as possible other nations from any share in it—which is precisely the object, whether it be deemed malignant or otherwise, of our neo-Preferentialists.

The older colonial system was practically brought to an end by the revolt of the American colonies. From that time to the middle of the 19th century we had various trading arrangements with our principal dependencies, which closely resemble the projects that have been recently outlined. The monopolies and total prohibitions almost disappeared. Instead, we gave the Colonies a substantial tariff preference in our markets and obtained privileges for our exports in theirs. Canada, in particular, obtained valuable concessions, at the expense not only of the home consumer, but of some of the minor colonies like the islands of the West Indies. Canadian timber, hides, grains and other commodities, were directly favoured, either by large rebates on the general tariff or by direct bounties. It was estimated in 1840 that these colonial preferences cost the British consumer from £5,000,000 £8,000,000 annually. But I do not here enter into the question of policy. I only wish to point but that, between the close of the 18th century and the repeal of the Navigation Act, 50 years afterwards, we had in operation something very like those fiscal and commercial relations within the empire which are now suggested. Preferential tariffs to promote inter-imperial trade, protection for home industries, import taxes on food, and retaliation upon foreign manufactures, are all considerably more ancient than the Cobdenite [illegible]gislation. Whatever may be the advantages of [illegible] venerable devices, it needs considerable the[illegible]ity to present them as latest discoveries of auda[illegible]ed political thought. It is like taking down advanc[illegible]ower musket, and assuring us that, if we do an old T[illegible] recognise its superiority to the breech- not at onc[illegible]—which has now been in use a good 30 loading rif[illegible]—we are bound in fetters to ancient years, or mo[illegible] strongly opposed to reform. My dog shibboleths, an[illegible] as when he has dug up a mouldy is never so happ[illegible] been buried under the ground for old bone which h[illegible] daresay he knows very well that a few weeks, but h[illegible]njoys is not that of fresh meat. the racy flavour he e[illegible]ectionist revival on its practi- Let us discuss the prot[illegible] but do not let us delude cal merits by all means, [illegible] there is any novelty in ourselves into thinking th[illegible] its prescriptions.

SIR M. HICKS BEACH AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

A Bristol correspondent, who called the attention of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the fact that leaflets from the Birmingham Tariff Committee were being circulated in West Bristol, has received the following reply:—

Coln, St. Aldwyns, Fairford, Gloucestershire Sept. 5

Dear Sir,—I am obliged by your letter. The leaflets which you enclose are certainly not being circulated in west Bristol at my wish, or with my sanction. I agree with you in considering them misleading. If they are being circulated there by the Birmingham Tariff Reform League, which acts under Mr. Chamberlain's authority, I can only say such a proceeding is quite unjustifiable. It is an unpleasant contrast to the course adopted by the Unionist Free Food League, which has not circulated its leaflets in any constituency represented by a Unionist, except with the assent of the sitting member.—I remain, faithfully yours,

M. Hicks Beach.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COBDEN CLUB

Mr. Fisher Unwin recently unearthed from the dinner book of the Cobden Club a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain when he presided at the Club banquet in July 1883. It is interesting reading. After referring with generous eulogy to Mr. John Morley's life of Cobden, then recently published, Mr. Chamberlain went on to mention Cobden's prophecy of an early acceptance of Free Trade doctrines by the nations of the world. Mr. Chaberlain refused to judge Mr. Cobden's work by the test of "whether the world has been wise enough to adopt his views," but preferred the test of whether anything had occurred to weaken the force of his arguments. "I think," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that tried by these tests Free Trade will successfully stand the experiment. He referred to protection as "this system by which the few are enabled to enrich themselves at the expense of the many," and continued, "I do not doubt that in the long run truth and reason will prevail."

LORD CARRINGTON AT DORCHESTER.

Lord Carrington was the principal speaker at a Liberal meeting at Dorchester on Sept. 4. After a sympathetic reference to the loss the country had sustained by the death of Lord Salisbury, Lord Carrington said that a man who sprang a crude idea on the community could not hope to control the methods which his more ardent followers might put in practice. For instance, the Trafalgar Square riot in 1886, the pillage of the jewellers' shops, and the crash of the windows in Piccadilly and Pall Mall were the echoes of Mr. Chamberlain's famous Birmingham declaration—"Property owners must be made to pay ransom for their property"—a statement which Lord Salisbury so sternly condemned. So now his new nostrum—"Tax British food to save a dying empire"—had set English Protectionists in a roar and had raised hope among our self-governing colonies which it might be hard to allay. Was there no risk in recklessly promising old-age pensions higher wages, and constant employment to the working classes, bigger rents and bigger profits to landlords and to manufactures and corners in meat and in wheat to the self-governing colonies? Was it quite wise to proclaim to Europe that our Empire was in extremis and that it could only be saved, by gambling with the peoples food? It might be said that this was only one more in the Colonial Secretary's long list of miscalculations; but how dangerous and how expensive some of these miscalculations had been. The present Government had lost us our military prestige. They were perilously near to losing South Africa and if Mr. Balfour and his Cabinet followed Mr. Chamberlain's last lead they might in the end lose us our empire as well.

SIR SPENCER WALPOLE AT HENDON.

The Hampstead Liberal and Radical Association held a garden party on Sept. 5 at Dollis Hill House, Hendon, by permission of Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid who occupied the chair at a political meeting held on the lawn. During the proceedings, Sir Spencer Walpole late secretary to the Post Office said:—

The Education Act of 1902 drove every Englishman who was the friend of religious freedom into the ranks of the Liberal party and Mr Chamberlain's commercial programme was now driving every friend of commercial freedom into the ranks of the Liberal party also. The astonishing victory in Argyllshire showed what Scotland thought of tampering with Free Trade. Mr. Chamberlain's astounding proposals suddenly assailed the nation in the very foundation of its prosperity. It was a new and monstrous thing in British history for a Minister to declare that he was going to upset the foundation of our prosperity and decline to tell us what he was going to do. In the early stages we heard much of preferential tariffs but Mr. Chamberlain seemed to have found that the dear loaf was not a convenient article in the portmanteau of a Minister who was going to stump the country, and in his recent speeches a good deal more was said about retaliation than about dear food. He (Sir Spencer Walpole) was equally opposed to both, and his opposition was based on the experience of this country of the result of such duties. He contended that the taxes on a commodity had in the long run, to be paid by the consumer and that Free Trade was the basis of our present prosperity as shown by the returns of import and exports for the last 50 years. With regard to Mr. Chamberlain's allegation that Germany is making this country a "dumping ground," for its manufactures we had been doing the same thing all over the globe for the last 300 years. Dear food did not necessarily mean a rise in the rate of wages, and in Germany it had been seen that as the price of food rose the rate of wages tended to fall. It was on a fiscal question that in the 18th century this country, lost what was now known as the United States of America, and he implored his fellow countrymen to hesitate before they sanctioned another fiscal policy which might bring about a much greater loss (Applause.)

WORKING-CLASS LEADERS' PROTEST.

The committee of the Cobden Club have issued, in the form of a booklet, what is described as the "Working-class Leaders' National Protest against Preferential Tariffs," to which is appended the signatures of many prominent trade union and co-operative leaders in the United Kingdom and the following Labour members of Parliament :—Messrs. W. Abraham, Richard Bell, H. Broadhurst, John Burns, Burt, Cremer, Crooks, Fenwick, A Henderson Pickard, Shackleton, and J. Wilson.

Cheap food and raw materials, the protest states have been such a blessing to the nation as a whole, and especially to the working classes, that we desire at the earliest moment to enter our protest against any tampering with the Free Trade policy of this country. The abandonment of the bread tax by the Government encouraged us in the belief that this short-lived experiment in Protection was not likely to be repeated. This hope has been shattered by Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement in favour of preferential duties for colonial goods. We are thus faced with a political situation of the utmost gravity. Protection is to be made a party cry by the most astute electioneerer of our day. Conscious of its economic weakness, he seeks to exploit on its behalf patriotism and poverty. Imperial unity is the bait for the one, and for the other the bribe of limited old-age pensions. Mr. Chamberlain must know that Protection would not achieve either object, but would only create international ill-will and domestic misery, in the name, then, of the industrial classes, we enter our protest against this attempt to add to the cost of living, to handicap trade, to reduce the area of employment and remuneration, and to foster the growth of trusts, which are native to the soil of Protection. We therefore, call upon all friends of progress to resist every effort, however carefully disguised, to destroy or impair the Free Trade system, under which wages have increased, food has become better and cheaper, and the general condition of the people has vastly improved.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRADES COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Birmingham Trades' Council on Sept. 5 a discussion took place with regard to the fiscal inquiry. The Council was invited to send delegates to the conference of co-operators and trade unionists to be held under the auspices of the Cobden Club at Birmingham on the 19th inst., and a resolution was moved that delegates be sent and that they be intructed to propose a resolution in favour of steps being taken to give manufacturers in this country the same equality of opportunity in the markets of the world as was given to foreign manufacturers in the markets of the United Kingdom. An amendment that delegates be not sent was carried.

CONFERENCE IN GLASGOW.

A conference was held in Glasgow on Sept. 5, at which there were present delegates representing 239 Scottish Co-operative Societies and 101 Trade Unions with 150,000 members. A resolution was unanimously passed affirming belief in Free Trade, and refusing to make old-age pensions and other social reforms contingent upon preferential tariffs. Among the speakers were Mr. Maxwell, chairman of the Scottish Wholesale Society, who said the new fiscal proposals were intended to turn attention from the muddle of the South African war and the incapacity of politicians Mr. Rea, M.P., who called upon the conference to reject Mr. Chamberlain's proposals both on political and economic grounds, and Mr. Connelly, of the Boilermakers' Society, who declared that the people would not be drawn away from Free Trade by the red herring of an old-age pittance.

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

At the meeting of the Trade Union Congress at Leicester on Sept. 8, Mr. W. B. Hornidge, in the course of his address, said:—

We have recemtly been made acquainted with the desire of the Colonial Secretary to deal with the fiscal policy of the country in a manner (if we understand his statements) that I think is likely to be most detrimental to the best interests of the nation. I cannot see where it is possible to increase the trade of this country by the imposition of a tax on imported food-stuffs. Again, where would the benefit come in if a tax were imposed on the raw material imported, without which it would not be possible for many of our industries to exist? Am I to take it that an increase of the duties imposed on articles required in this country would not [illegible] met by a retaliatory scheme on the part o[illegible] those from whom we purchase? The ideal of [illegible]itting the imperial race together is a [illegible] one, but I doubt very much whether it magnifice[illegible] achieved, and if people of this country is likely to be [illegible] more heavily than they are at the have to be taxed [illegible] offspring in Canada and the present time for o[illegible] we require to know more of Australian colonies [illegible] in return. (Cheers). In what we are likely to g[illegible] [illegible]sion scheme promised by reference to the old-age pe[illegible] can put any idea of Mr. Chamberlain. I think w[illegible] told that it is impossible that from our minds. We are [illegible] and unless by a possible for the money to be fo[illegible]ous it is that increase of taxation. How prepost[illegible] [illegible]250,000,000, to a country can afford to spend from £[illegible] to provide £260,000,000 in war, yet, cannot afford [illegible] great a pension for the worn out warriors in the [illegible] industrial war.

The Congress formally thanked the president [illegible] his address, after which the delegates proceeded to the consideration of the clauses of the Parliamentary Committee's report, which were adopted "seriatim."

Mr. J. Sexton (National Union of Dock Labourers Liverpool) moved:—"That this Congress strongly condemns the suggested change by Mr. Chamberlain in our present fiscal policy as most mischievous and dangerous to the best interests of the people of the country, and hereby pledges itself, and urges all other labour bodies to make every effort to prevent such a change being brought about." He had been met, he said, with the assertion that Mr. Chamberlain had made no definite pronouncement on the question, but in the literature issued by the Fair Trade League Mr. Chamberlain was represented as saying that Protection and preferential tariffs would advance the position of the workers. The right hon. gentleman had not surrendered the position he was represented as having taken up. Where did we get our alien paupers from? Why, from protected countries. This proposal of the Colonial Secretary was an ingenious attempt to dangle a carrot before the eyes of the people; it was the shibboleth of a bankrupt statesman to save his own face. (Laughter and cheers.) If adopted it would demoralise the distributing trade of the country. The only protection England wanted was protection against the land monopolist.

Mr. W. E. Harvey (Miners' Federation, Derbyshire) seconded the resolution.

Mr. W. Mosses (Makers, Leeds) asked for permission to add to the resolution the words, "While offering no objection to an inquiry into the importation of foreign manufactured goods." Though a Free Trader by conviction, he could not lose sight of the fact that other nations had not followed the course prophesied by those estimable gentlemen Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and that even our Colonies had built tariff walls. If that Congress set its face like flint against inquiry, there would be no representation of labour when the inquiry took place.

Mr. Sexton was unwilling to accept it.

Mr. Pete Curran (Gasworkers), in supporting the original resolution, said Mr. Chamberlain's proposal would throw back this country 100 years. That workers on the Continent were against those proposals was shown by the recent results of the German elections, but Mr. Chamberlain had so often captured the British workman, that he had come to the conclusion he could capture the workman again. The whole position of the right hon. gentleman was based on an economic fallacy, but there being no immediate hope of another war, the member for West Birmingham had resorted to a new device.

Mr. J. Holmes (National Hosiery Federation) thought that while they were Free Traders they must be completely convinced they were on the right track, and he suggested that discussion should not be tinctured by personal opposition to Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. W. J. Davies (National Association of Brassworkers) who was referred to as Mr. Chamberlain's opponent in West Birmingham and others supported the resolution.

On a vote being taken the original resolution was carried with two dissentions, and the result was received with cheers.

FOREIGN TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FIRST-FRUITS OF THE INQUIRY.

The Commercial Department of the Board of Trade has issued a return (in part) in response to the order of the House of Commons, dated March 3 1903. It is entitled "Account Relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to Aug. 31, 1903. The return has prefixed to it a useful table of foreign weights measures and currency with British equivalents. An introductory note runs as follows:—

The particulars given in these monthly accounts of trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British Possessions refer necessarily to those countries only which publish monthly statements of trade; most of the countries, however, whose trade chiefly affects the United Kingdom are included in this category.

The information relating to each country is given for the period from the commencement of the fiscal year down to the end of the latest month for which particulars have been received by the Board of Trade at the time of preparation of this return. Comparative figures for three years are given.

The statements are of three kinds—namely, (1) abstract tables giving the total values of imports and exports in each year in Germany, however, a table is only issued quarterly, while in Sweden and Holland values are not given at all; (2) summary statements giving imports and exports by categories, showing the value of raw materials, food products, and manufactured articles imported and exported, except in the case of Sweden, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Egypt, and Japan, in which countries summary statements are not issued in this form and (3) detailed statements showing as far as possible the quantities and values of the principal articles of import and export except in the case of Mexico, in which country comparative detailed statements are not given. These detailed statements are given in "extenso" so far as the space available permits. It is obviously impossible, however, to include the lesser articles of import and export, and consequently these detailed tables cannot be used for obtaining comparative figures of certain groups of articles; they only give figures of the principal articles stated in them. The original foreign statements can be consulted on application at the temporary inquiry office (at 49 Eastcheap) of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The values of the articles of import and export, so far as they relate to the years for which the annual statements of the several countries have already been issued, may be taken to be definitive, while those for the latest year given in these accounts are for the most part provisional and subject to rectification, being in many cases based on the prices of the previous year. Such prices are usually arrived at by commissions appointed annually to fix the values of merchandise for the current year; as these commissions have not as a rule reported at the time when the monthly data are collected on which the returns are based, the values necessarily are fixed on the prices of the preceding year. The system is thus different from that in force in the United Kingdom, where the values are based on the declarations made by the importers and exporters. The countries which adopt the system of values annually revised by a commission appointed "ad hoc" are France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Germany.

The figures in the summary statements are converted into English currency. In the detailed statements by articles the original weights measures, and moneys are adhered to care being taken to give statements of English equivalents in order to facilitate conversion if desired.

A comparison of the trade accounts of various countries is made more difficult by the different periods to which the statistics refer. Accordingly the following summary table has been prepared, showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to June 1903 inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period—namely, the six months ended June. The corresponding figures for 1902 and 1901 are added for comparison ;—

Imports.
Six months ended June.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£
Germany	134069000	139102000	150148000
*Belgium	41078000	44860000	48818000
France	88961000	89741000	95175000
*Spain	16910000	15321000	15765000
Italy	35119000	35359000	36456000
Austria-Hungary	33964000	38353000	38830000
Egypt	7165000	6952000	7745000
United States	90300000	95076000	106757700
Japan	13226000	13461000	16836000
British India	28005000	28412000	26771000
Canada	18525000	21024000	25335000
United Kingdom	262117030	262740000	260536000

Exports (Domestic).
Six months ended June.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£
Germany	101886000	109333000	118002000
*Belgium	33261000	35324000	38111000
France	80560000	83437000	84689000
*Spain	12631000	13815000	14686000
Italy	26627000	27814000	28649000
Austria-Hungary	36811000	37723000	40815000
Egypt	8012000	8532000	9117000
United States	147111000	129903000	141947000
Japan	11592000	11239000	12707000
British India	39250000	44915000	49138000
Canada	14425000	17177000	18563000
United Kingdom	133580600	135376000	142523000

In the case of Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Japan and Canada the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption only. In all cases the export figures represent exports of domestic produce.

A comparison of the total figures for the seven months ended July 31 is possible for four countries, as follows, namely :—

Imports.
Seven months ended July.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£
*Belgium	48381000	53079000	56858000
France	104420000	113651000	110251000
United States	105526000	111500000	123948000
United Kingdom	305416000	[illegible]	[illegible]6087000

Exports (Domestic).
Seven months ended July.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£
*Belgium	39078000	40819000	44286000
France	92285000	96558000	95217000
United States	169195000	147896000	[illegible]
United Kingdom	162966000	161495000	168398000

* Value of Principal Articles only.

THE scientists' actual demand for radium is creating a new industry in Germany and France, supplying radium at the rate of £12,000 an ounce.

To Cure Horse Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
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WAR OFFICE ORGANIZATION, 1890-1903.

IN the summary of the findings of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the War in South Africa which appeared recently was briefly the substance of the very important note by Lord Esher, embodying certain positive conclusions as to the internal organisation of the War Office. But the subject is one of such supreme interest that it cannot be adequately disposed of by any mere summary, and it is therefore as well to reproduce it in full, together with the passage from Sir George Goldie's memorandum in which he supports Lord Esher's arguments.

LORD ESHER'S MEMORANDUM.

The main defects in the organization of the War Office, elicited by the evidence, are, first, the want of co-ordination between the branches of that Department and the consequent weakening of the influence of the Secretary of State with his collegues in the Government; and secondly, the absence of a proper system of inspection ensuring that the military policy of the Secretary of State, sanctioned by the Cabinet and by the votes of Parliament, is carried into effect.

When the Secretary of State has made unsuccessful attempts, from time to time to obtain the assent of the Cabinet to expenditure necessary in the interests of the country, his efforts have been weakened by his failure to show a consensus of military opinion in favour, as the First Lord of the Admiralty continually does, of the policy which he recommends.

The condition in 1899, as disclosed in Sir H. Brackenbury's Memorandum, of our Armaments, of our Fortresses, of the Clothing Department of the Transport of the Army Medical Corps, of the system Remounts, shows that either the Secretary of State was culpable of neglect, or that he was in ignorance of the facts.

I. A WAR OFFICE COUNCIL.

In order to secure co-ordination between the branches of the War Office, and to strengthen thereby the hands of the Secretary of State, the only practical remedy would appear to be the establishment of a Council or Board on the lines of the Admiralty. It is worth while to remark, in this connexion, that administration by a "Board" has been found to work successfully in every great commercial enterprise in the Government of India at the Admiralty and—if the Cabinet may not inaptly be designated a Board—in the Government of the Kingdom. Two important underlying causes have contributed to the evolution of this kind of administration. First, that discussion in council is the most successful method of obtaining a right solution of difficult problems; and secondly, that a collective appeal to external opinion, whether in the shape of Treasury, or Parliament, the public, carries more weight than the dictum or arguments of one man, however ingenious and however capable.

The administration of the admiralty has often been favourably compared with that of the War Department. There cannot well be an inherent superiority in sailors to soldiers as administrators, nor in the choice of First Lords of the Admiralty to Secretaries of Sates for War. Further, the Board of Admiralty have appealed more successfully both to Chancellors of the Exchequer and to Parliament than has the Secretary of State for War, and although this may partly be accounted for by the greater consideration attached, properly, to the needs of the Navy, it is not the sole reason for the greater facility with which that Service has obtained large grants of public funds; for in addition to money voted it has invariably secured a higher degree of public confindence.

In face of these facts it may truthfully be contended that the sound administration of the Admiralty results from the system under which the First Lord determines all naval questions in council with his principal advisers, after formal discussion, and is thus enabled to approach the Treasury, the Cabinet, and Parliament with the force of professional opinion behind him.

The Board of Admiralty is composed of the First Lord, the First and Second Naval Lords, the Third Sea Lord, the Junior Naval Lord, the Civil Lord, the Financial Secretary, and the Under-Secretary of State.

A War Office Council might be constituted to comprise the Secretary of State, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Director-General of Ordnance, the Director-General of Military Intelligence, the Financial Secretary, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and the Under-Secretary of State.

The administrative work of the Admiralty is distributed in departments under the control of the members of the Board, and the work of the War Office could be divided in a similar manner. To the Adjutant-General should be assigned the movements of troops, the framing of military regulations affecting discipline, training, military education, promotion, and appointments. All the subsidiary branches controlling these matters should be subordinate to that officer. The Quartermaster-General should control, with one exception, the spending departments, of the Army. The Inspector-General of Fortifications, the Transport, Commissariat, Clothing Departments, the Army Medical Department, should all be subsidiary branches of his Department. The Director-General of Ordnance should be responsible for Armament. The Director-General of Military Inteligence should have no executive functions, and that important officer's duties should be limited to the framing of Schemes of defence, initiation and working out of changes from time to time, as necessity requires, in the organization of the Army, the preparation of maps, and the collection of military information in all parts of the world.

It may be said that the advice of these officers is at the service of the Secretary of State under the existing system, but more than this is required.

Discussion in the presence of the Secretary of States, if possible agreement, or an acceptance of the decision of a majority, are essential elements in the military administration of the War Office, if the Secretary of State for War's policy is to carry among his colleagues and in Parliament, the weight which attaches to the views of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

A marked characteristic of the Navy is the loyalty of naval offices to each other, and to their chiefs; while in the Army, from the junior ranks upwards, a spirit of criticism has become a military tradition, which is mischievous to the Service, and may take years to eradicate.

In addition to the advantages of administration by Council, already referred to may be added the probability that agreement, or loyalty to decisions once taken, in the highest places, may gradually tend to produce a similar state of feeling throughout the body of Army officers.

II. ABOLITION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It will have been noticed that it is not proposed to include, the Commander-in-Chief among those forming the Army Board of Council.

Since the death of the Duke of Wellington, the position of the Commander-in-Chief has been gradually becoming more anomalous, until a crisis was reached in the year 1899, upon which it is unnecessary to dilate. The speeches of Lord Landowne and Lord Wolseley upon their mutual relations in the House of Lords will not readily be forgotten.

The tact of the Duke of Cambridge and his position as a Member of the Royal House just rendered possible a system within the War Office which subsequent arrangements have proved to be impossible, if the efficiency of the War Department is ever to be established.

The only practical remedy is the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief as recommended by the Hartington Commission and the appointment of a General Officer Commanding the Army removed from the War Office into a distinct building possibly the Horse Guards with a new definition by Order in Council of his duties and responsibilities. He might be entrusted with the discipline of the Army, but his principal functions should be those of an Inspector-General of His Majesty's Forces and he should be responsible to the Secretary of State.

His position would be analogous to that of an auditor in the region of finance. He should have to certify annually in writing as to the actual efficiency and condition of whatever military organization has been settled by the War Department and by Parliament. That is to say if two Army Corps or three or six are the large units agreed to by Parliament, he should certify annually that they are efficient and complete. Further, he should report and certify as to the condition of fortresses, ordnance, magazines, clothing, stores, equipment, hospitals, &c., and he should be held responsible for the accuracy of his certificates.

Hitherto the Secretary of State has been forced to rely upon the Chiefs of Departments whose duty it is to organize those Departments for information as to their efficiency with results at once misleading and dangerous. The object of the change suggested is to give the Secretary of State an Inspecting Officer of the highest rank and military qualifications whose principal functions would be to keep him informed of the actual condition of an organization for which that officer was not himself responsible. The importance of such a check or audit cannot well be exaggerated.

One advantage which would accrue to the military organization of the Army by the abolition of the Commandership-in-Chief should not be overlooked. Under the existing system a soldier appointed to that office, except he has reached the final stages of his career, is practically shelved after a tenure of five years. Reappointment is a course of procedure undesirable for many obvious reasons. The Admiralty here again may be taken as a model for there is no naval command so clearly superior to all others that after his tenure of it an officer need be removed from the active list while still fit for service.

In the Army, on the other hand, were an officer in the prime of life appointed Commander-in-Chief under existing conditions, his further employment would be matter of considerable difficulty. This is a point worthy of careful consideration.

To summarize, therefore, these recommendations, they are briefly :—

First, to reorganize the War Office Council, and to define more clearly their functions, as an advisory and executive Board, presided over by the Secretary of State, in whom, however, final responsibility to Parliament must be reserved.

Secondly, to decentralize internally the War Department, by a rearrangement of duties, under the respective members of the Board, abolishing the cross jurisdiction now existing.

Thirdly, to abolish the Commendership-in-Chief and to appoint a General Officer Commanding the Army, responsible to the Secretary of State for the efficiency of the military forces of the Crown.

VIEWS OF SIR GEORGE GOLDIE.

In this matter I agree generally with the Note of Lord Esher, I feel, with the Hartington Commission, that the retention of that office, as an administrative post, is incompatible with an effective system of administration of the Army by a permanent War Office Board or Council, such as the Report recommends, or as exists at the Admiralty. To adopt Lord Wolseley's simile (in his Memorandum to Lord Salisbury of 12th November, 1900) the Commander-in-Chief becomes "a fifth wheel to a coach." So large a fifth wheel is either rigid and follows its own course, which the other wheels have to follow, or is loose and obstructs the other wheels. On the other hand, I doubt if public opinion is ripe for the alternative system advocated by Lord Wolseley and recently suggested by Lord Rosebery, of selecting the most capable soldier as a War Minister sitting in the Cabinet but holding aloof from general politics. Yet it is only fair to point out that in other countries under Parliamentary institutions expert Ministers whether of Marine, Foreign Affairs or War have held office (without apparent friction) in successive cabinets of very diverse political views. The attempt in 1895 to combine the two opposing principles of centralization in an individual soldiers and devolution to a Board of soldiers under the general control of a civilian Secretary of State did not work satisfactorily and in 1900 an attempt was made to readjust the machinery. But I submit that the present system could not work well under normal conditions. Any success it has attained has been due to the exceptional position of Lord Roberts in the estimation of the Nation the Army, and the Secretary of State. I look forward with anxiety to the time following his retirement and although I heartily concur in the hope (expressed in paragraphs 270 and 272 of the Report) that the state of affairs in 1899 cannot recur.' this hope on my part, is a wish and not an expectation. I desire to disclaim expressly my suggestion of attaching blame to the cabinet or the Secretary of State in 1895. Public opinion at that time was strongly opposed to the continuance of centralization in the commander-in-Chief. Yet the Cabinet could hardly resist the special pressure then put upon them to retain the office and compromise is a favourite panacea. But I submit that while in legislation, where the objective is generally statical equilibrium, com promise is both necessary and valuable it can only produced inertia in an adminstrative system—especially for our fighting services—where the main objective is dynamic force.

Sir John Jackson also records in a minute his agreement with the views of Lord Esher and Sir George Goldie.

THE CONGO STATE.

THE King of the Belgians arrived in Paris on September 3, and was received on the 4th by the President of the Republic. The visit, the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says, was an official character, made by King Leopold in his capacity as Sovereign of the Congo Free State; and he was consequently accorded military honours by a battalion of the 62nd Regiment which was present with its band. It is generally understood that his visit is due to the Note which the British Cabinet recently addressed to the Signatory Powers of the Berlin Congress relative to the situation in the Congo Free State.

The correspondent, writing on Sept. 6, adds :—The King of the Belgians left Paris for Ostend yesterday afternoon without having had an interview with M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister. As to the attitude France is likely to adopt with regard to the Note Great Britain has addressed to the Signatory Powers of the Berlin Conference upon the situation in the Congo Free State, the "Journal des Debats" says that the State will doubtless have to submit to an inquiry. France has, however, no interest in desiring matters to go badly for that State. For years past her policy has been to allow it gradually to become a Belgian colony and with this object she, in 1885, formally renounced to Belgium her right of pre-emption, while maintaining it towards a third party. In the present condition of her relation with the other African Powers and the extention of her own domain, France, says the "Journal des Debats," may desire that some improvement should be made in the Congo Government, but she has no interest in associating with any body for the purpose of obtaining anything else.

The Brussels correspondent of the same paper says: According to information from a trustworthy source the result of the interviews King Leopold has had with M. Loubet and other influential French personages, does not quite answer the King's expectations It is that true that France will not allow anything inimical to the Congo State, but on the other hand, the French Government will not oppose an inquiry concerning the ill-treatment of natives and the violation of commercial liberty demanded by the British Note.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times," writing on Sept. 9, says :—

A report has reached Berlin that if in response to the wishes of Great Britan an inquiry is held into the state of affairs on the Congo, King Leopold will not consent that it should be limited to the Congo Free State. As a reply to the British Note the Congo Free State will propose that an international commission shall be appointed which will include within its sphere of inquiry the neighbouring British and German colonies. If Germany and England reject this proposal King Leopold will submit the matter to The Hague tribunal.

An official "dementi" from Brussels may follow upon the heels of this report, but meanwhile the "Post," which often represents the views entertained in official quarters, has defined very clearly the attitude of Germany towards any proposal of this character. The well-informed Conservative organ says that at the conference which sat in Berlin in 1884 and 1885 the Powers which possessed sovereign rights or influence of any kind in the regions included in the present Congo Free State expressly took upon themselves the duties of watching over the treatment of the native population, of paving the way for the abolition of slavery, and of taking definite measures to suppress the slave trade. It is an open secret that the Congo State has been extremely remiss in all these duties, and it is, therefore, only right that the Powers should remember the task they have set themselves and should recall the Free State to a sense of its responsibilities. The Powers have a right of direct control, and it must be considered out of the question that they should forego this right which is secured to them by treaty or should admit that the Congo Free State has a similar right against themselves, King Leopold, the "Post" says, will be "biting on granite" if he makes the attempt which he is reported to have in view.

The "Petit Parisien" quotes the opinion of a prominent diplomatist on the subject of the Congo State.

"It is certain," he said, "that if special concessions have been granted to Belgians or to Frenchmen by their respective Governments, the British Convention has been infringed. England, therefore, is acting consistently with international law. But the English Government knows better than anyone that the infractions of the Berlin Convention, of which the British subjects of the Congo State complain, have not the importance attributed to them. In point of law England is right with reference to the Congo State but wrong with regard to the Niger. The Berlin Convention has thrown open that waterway. England, however, applies in those regions the system with which she reproaches Belgium, and by implication, France. She seized on the Niger the Sergent Malamine and stopped the Mizon mission while basing her authority on this unsatisfactory agreement, the ambiguous text of which lends itself to a variety of interpretations."

The visit of King Leopold to the Elysee proves, in the opinion of this authority, that the King on the one hand realises, and that the French Government on the other is reflecting on the necessity of reconsidering the Berlin Convention which allows none of the Powers concerned to act frankly towards its neighbours. An agreement on the question is needed. But the surest method of arranging the matter according to the informant of the "Petit Parisien" would be mutual concessions between London, Paris, and Brussels.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE BALKANS.

THE MACEDONIAN RISING.

FROM the mass of telegrams published during the week the Mail left, we take the following :—A private letter received by the "Times" from a gentleman travelling in Macedonia supplies some details of the outrages perpetrated in Krushevo by the Turkish troops after they had recaptured the place. He says ;—

It was on a Sunday that some 200 to 250 Bulgarians suddenly appeared at Krushevo and surrounded the barracks and the 21 houses occupied by Turkish officials, which form the Turkish quarter. The Turks were shot down as they tried to escape, but their women and children were not touched. The telegraph wires were cut, and the telegraph office and all the Turkish houses were destroyed by dynamite or burnt. The flames spread and set fire to about 60 Greco-Wallach houses. In the rest of town the Wallachs barricated themselves in their houses, and refused to come out until the next day, on a promise from the Bulgarians that no harm would be done to them. The men, however, were forced to join the insurgent bands, and received axes, scythes, &c., as there were not enough rifles to go round. The insurgents demanded and received food every day, and levied a contribution in money of, it is said, £T23,000. They also requisitioned all lead and copper, to be melted down into bullets.

The Turks at Monastir finding communication cut off with Krushevo sent a small force to reconnoitre. The Bulgarians occupied all the surrounding hills, Krushevo lying in a depression behind steep mountainous ridges which form natural fortifications and drove the Turks back. Ultimately a force of 7000 Turks with two batteries of artillery was collected and began to attack early in the morning. The Bulgarian bands held their own till the afternoon, inflicting heavy loss upon the Turks and suffering little themselves and then retired in good order, carrying all their wounded with them. Firing having ceased, the Turks entered the town which has a population of 10,000 mostly Greco-Wallachs, with only two small quarters inhabited by Bulgarians. The troops burned 366 houses and looted the rest. Some women tried to hide their valuables under their clothes and when this was found out they were stripped. Many were ravished. Several girls disappeared. Some were found dead in the outskirts of the town. Of unarmed citizens 44 men, women and children were killed—some of the men while attempting to save their women folk from outrage. The officers made no effort to control their men. The Bulgarian quarters were not touched the Turks fearing it is alleged that the Bulgarians had laid dynamite mines. An attempt was made to induce the people to sign a document saying that all the outrages had been committed by the Komitajis but only a few people were terrorised into signing as in the meantime communication had been opened up between Krushevo and some of the Consuls at Monastir. The soldiers brought their loot into Prilip and Monastir where it was openly sold in the streets.

AN INSURGENT PROCLAMATION.

A despatch received at Sofia from Rilo says a courier has arrived there with a copy of a proclamation addressed "To our brethren in Macedonia and Adrianople." It begins by congratulating them on the heroic fight they have already waged and proceeds :—

"Armed only with your own strength against a mighty empire, against pitiless foes, with the power of your right hand and the might of your spirit you have shaken the hateful Ottoman dominion. A hundred thousand of the Sultan's soldiers, an innumerable infidel mob, were unable to resist your advance. You sacrificed every thing upon the altar of liberty, your villages were burned your homes, pillaged your children, massacred your sisters, wives, and mothers violated. A succession of valiant champions perished in the struggle and dyed the fatherland with their dear blood. With the greater zeal you embraced the cause your smoking hearths strengthened your manliness, the cries of children and the moans of women exasperated your souls. From the bosom of the fatherland rose new champions replacing those who had perished. The holy flag of liberty waves more proudly over your dear fatherland. Your enemies were rendered speechless before your heroism. The forces of tyranny are exhausted. New days are approaching. One more heroic stroke and centuries of tyranny will fall to ground in the convulsions of death. The dawn of liberty peeps already over the Macedonian horizon and only awaits this stroke to shine in full brilliancy on Macedonian land. Prepare yourselves then for this stroke. Be at your posts. The hour of battle strikes. The cry Liberty or death will break the chains of slavery and bring about the triumph of justice.

The proclamation is signed "From the Supreme Central Government."

Constantinople, Sept 5 (Reuter).—The interior of most of the embassies is guarded by armed sailors from the respective guardships. The German Embassy is guarded by a detachment of Tukish troops, in the absence of the Loreley which is at present cruising in the Black Sea.

Athens, Sept. 6, "Times":—In consequence of the representotions made by the Greek Government to Turkey with reference to the atrocities alleged to have been committed at Krushevo, the Grand Vizier has ordered Hilmi Pasha to open an inquiry with a view to securing the punishment of the guilty. The action taken by the Greek Government has received the support of some of the Great Powers.

Varna, Sept. 6, "Times":—General Tzontcheff and his principal lieutenant, Col. Yankaff, appear to have began operations on their own account in Northern Macedonia. A private telegram from Rilo Monastery states that Col. Yankoff surrounded and captured 50 Turkish soldiers while advancing in the direction of Melnik and disarmed them.

Salonica, Sep. 4 (Reuter).—Yesterday Ismail Pasha with six battalions of troops, attacked a position near Ekshisou occupied by 1,500 insurgents. The result is known.

The following communication has been issued by the Turkish Embassy in London :—"It is declared that the reports wired from Sofia and publish on Sept. 2 by some London daily paper as to the imperial troops having killed all the inhabitants of Armensi, and the corpses of 180 men and 200 women having been found under the ruins of that village, are absolutely without any foundation. It is also untrue that the Ottoman soldiers committed massacres and plundered, and that they outraged women at Malko Tirnovo, and in the villages of Volkoder, Pokarnik, and Stoilevo. The story wired from Vienna, and published in two London papers of the 3rd inst, according to which a threatening letter had been received at the Imperial Palace at Constantinople from the Bulgarian Committee, is also a malicious invention of the revolutionists."

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica, writting under date Sept. 1, says :—"The seizure of Neverka by the Bulgarians on the evening of Aug. 28 turns out to have been a bloodless exploit. The garrison, consisting of some 200 soldiers were taken by surprise and made no resistance. About 80 of them surrendered at once, and the remainder escaping without their arms fell into the hands of a second Bulgarian band outside the town. No harm was done to the prisoners and they seem to have been all set at liberty after the services of some of their number had been utilised as carrier to convey to the mountains the captured arms and ammunition. The Turkish official account of the Nesveka affair gave a great number of soldiers killed. This may have been due to the authorities to admit that so large a garrison could be captured like a flock of sheep. More probably, however, the Turks considered that the Komitajis were extremely unlikely to spare the lives of any Turkish prisoners who might fall into their hands, and the consequence was that all the missing Turks were, in the first instance, returned as killed whereas the Bulgarians seem to have treated their prisoners with humanity. It is pleasant to be able to record anything which gives a less forbidden aspect to even a single episode of this savage struggle. It is only fair to add that when on the 27th and 28th ult., the Turks reoccupied Neveska and Klissura the fears of the inhabitants of this places, who dreaded a repetition of the Krushevo excesses, were not borne out by the events, the conduct of the soldiers in both these places having been correct."

TURKISH SUCCESSES.

Constantinople Sept. 7 (Reuter):—Official despatches received here from Monastir dated Aug 31 Sept 1, 2, and 3 announce a number of successes gained by the imperial troops. The Turks attack the Bulgarians who were entrenched among the hills between the lake of Rodenik and the village of Yeledji and killed 35. The remainder of the band, in their efforts to escape threw themselves into the lake and were drowned. At the village of Natrolitch 11 insurgents and two chiefs were killed, while in the village of Russia the Turks killed 22 rebels and 40 in the neighbourhood of Florina. A strong band of 200 insurgents was dispersed at Boussovo in the Dibra District with a loss of five killed. At Vishani and in the neighbourhood two large bands were annihilated. The women and children found in the forests were given food and were sent back to their village. At Smelovo the insurgents when fleeing set fire to 11 houses. A high wind was blowing at the time, and this together with the explosion of a number of bombs that were hidden in the house, caused the fire to spread to the other houses which were all destroyed. The insurgents who were put to flight at Klissura set fire to the villages of Zopoyitch Volpina, and Scherebenidza. The village of Haji Donismenead, in the vilayet of Adrianople was also set on fire by a Bulgarian band which afterwards escaped across the Eastern Roumelian frontier. A detachment of Turkish troops was attacked by revolutionists entrenched in a defile at Sourourol near Razlog, who were however, beaten back with loss. The rebels were wearing red uniform and their movements were directed by bugle calls.

NEW FRUIT INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

THE COMING OF THE MANGO.

A Covent Garden Correspondent writes to a Newcastle paper:—It is not long since a writer said that "the mango is never brought from India to this country except as green fruit pickled, from which no idea of the flavour can be formed." These words, thanks to the quick modern steamship services which now encircle the world, can no longer be justified. The fresh Indian mango may be had in the British markets, though at present the supplies are small. During recent years we have seconded the efforts of Sir George Birdwood to popularise the Bombay mango in England. There can be no doubt that that gentleman has done more than anyone to secure regular shipments of fresh mangoes from the Presidency, and there are signs that in the near future the finest mangoes which the world produces will be obtainable in our markets at reasonable prices. We say reasonable, because the Bombay mango is as great a dainty as the forced English peach. As with the latter, so with the former; though you can get plenty of ordinary samples at cheap rates, yet in fruit trade circles, quality counts as much as in other branches of business, and if a high grade aromatic Bombay mango is wanted, then a fair price must be paid for it. Some of the first fruits of this new industry were sent us by Sir George Birdwood for inspection. Now why should not the limitless fruit lands of India be exploited for the benefit of its teeming millions of poverty stricken people?

CUSTOMS STATSITICS AND THE MANGO.

The press has quite overlooked the small but progressive nature of the mango shipments that have entered our ports. The fact is the fruits come to hand and are hardly noticed by the general public, being stowed away with a lot of miscellaneous packages; in the official lists of entry they are hidden in the unenumerated section, and thus are lost sight of by ordinary pressmen. It will be remembered that in a recent issue a protest, the first of its kind, was made in the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle" against the imperfect customs import statistics, by which in one week 200,000, out of a total of 600,000 packages of fruit were entered in the unenumerated list referred to. That protest has secured great approval from the largest shipping firms in the trade, and may be the means of the evil being remedied, the officials having had their attention drawn to it. Press publicity of the arrival of our Colonial fruit products acts most beneficially upon the demand and sale, hence the importance of detailed statistics in our customs returns.

THE MAKING OF THE MANGO.

India is the home of the mango. The trees grow all over the country. There is hardly a jungle or a cultivated garden where the mango is not to be found. A mango grove will equal an orange grove in beauty, and in productiveness also. But of all the mangoes grown in India none are so fine as those of Bombay. The fruit varies in shape, size, colour, and flavour. In this respect it resembles our apple. The finest of them range from three to four inches in length. Those generally on show in England are long, oval shaped fruits, resembling in some respects the Victoria plum but larger. The majority of the best Indian mangoes average four inches in length, though many are as large as the egg of a goose, while mammoth fruits two pounds in weight are produced season after season in India. At first the fruit is green. Then its leathery skin turns to red or orange colour. Inside the tough skin there is the delicious sugary and rich pulp, in the centre is found a large flattish stone to which the inner portions of the flesh are attached by coarse fibres. These fibres are very curious they remind us of those of our Clingstone peach, though those of the latter are quite soft in comparison with them.

THE JUNGLE MANGO.

Whoever heard of the jungle mango before it was mentioned in these columns? There is probably not one man in the wholesale fruit trade of the United Kingdom who is acquainted with its existence. Yet there are more jungle mangoes in India than orange fruits in Britain from one year's end to the other, though huge supplies of the latter are poured into our ports throughout every month of the year now. The jungle mango is a tough dainty, and only a native or an ostrich could tackle it. It has been described as being something like "a mixture of tow and turpentine." Well that description need not surprise us, for the tree belongs to an order which includes the turpentine tree. The fruits of the latter are dry and usually contain a single seed. This encloses an embryo devoid of endosperm, that is of farinaceous or other matter surrounding the embryo and furnishing nourishment during the time it strikes its roots. It thus produces quite a different form of fruit to that of the mango tree. The jungle mango is to the interior native races what the crab apple and the sloe were to the prehistoric men of Britain. They feed upon it as a matter of necessity, the jungle dwellers being very much impoverished, and low down in the human scale. That tribes do not however eat these wild, harsh fruits from preference, is evident from the fact that at one time guards used to be placed over the cultivated trees when in full fruit, to protect them from itinerant marauders. Trees with ripening mangoes at Mazagon, where the very finest are still produced, are always thus kept under notice.

ITS NATIVE HABITAT.

The mango tree has been grown and fruited in England. Some time about 1855 or 1856, the then Earl of Powis, of Walcot Hall, in Shropshire, succeeded in growing mangoes of excellent quality, under glass, of course. This rich apricot coloured fruit is certainly pretty, and is to be seen at the present time on sale in the best class of retail fruit shops, arranged in flat plaited punnets. De Candolle states that "the true mango is indicated by modern authors as wild in the forests of Ceylon." It is suggested that its stone is too large to permit of its being transported by birds, and that the frequency of its culture causes free dispersion by man's agency, but still the fact remains that in the thickly wooded jungles the trees are to be found everywhere. That seems to give colour to the theory that man's agency alone would hardly suffice to ensure such widespread distribution. The seeds extracted from the kernels are eaten boiled in times of famine, and they afford a temporary dish to the peasants which is not to be despised. The bark of the tree when cut exudes a resinous and a stringent gum. In England choice Bombay mango fruits command as much as 12s. to 18s. a dozen. At the same time that they were on sale this year home grown forced peaches made similar prices. They would pay to ship even at 6s. a dozen, if an increased demand could be maintained. There is thus every reason to expect that the new fruit industry between India and Britain will become an important business in the course of a very few years.

A BOMBAY FRUIT STORE.

The mango season of Bombay starts in May and June, very shortly before the monsoon. In the markets there it is the leading fruit, at least for the two months during which it is in season. A fruit store or stall is run by a Banya or native merchant as he is called. It is their custom to ask the European three times as much as they are really ready to take so that a Bombay mango appears at first sight to the uninitiated visitors to be worth more than it is in Newcastles Glasgow or London. The best mangoes are raised from grafted trees. The mango is the dearest of all fruits in an Indian fruit store. Two dozen bananas can be bought for a penny, twelve oranges for a penny. Custard apples, guavas, limes, lemons, dates, figs, and melons, are remarkably cheap. Only the cultivated mango fruit is dear. It contains the flavours of the ripe peach, apple, and pear combined and is said to be the most delicious fruit known to man. The finest variety the Alphonso is worth 5s. a dozen at the opening of the season and later on its value declines to 2s. 6d. Commoner sorts sell as low as 3d. a dozen, and the jungle mangoes may be had for less but of course these on account of their indigestibility are only eaten by the natives.

The "Tatler" writes:—Lord Lamington, the new Governor of Bombay, is very Scotch, as might be expected from a Cochrane. He says himself that he loves the bagpipes, always stops to listen to them in London, and has often run after highland regiments on march to hear their pipers. He is a cyclist. When he was at Brisbane he once held a great review—himself with a bike—of 150 cyclists, of whom twenty-five were ladies, all members of the Cyclists' Union. He also arranged test matches with Lord Brassey, who was a fellow governor and was likewise bitten by the cycling craze. Oddly enough he has shown somewhat of a hostile tendency towards motor cars—or at least, was very anxious in the last session to have statistics of accidents caused by them. He is a general sportsman and will encourage sport in the Presidency. Lady Lamington, who is to preside over the social fortunes of the Bombay Government, was nee Miss May Hozier, daughter of Sir William Hozier of Mauldslie, who has since been created Lord Newlands and is the president of the Coaching Club. If she is successful in the new post as she was in the similar one in Queensland she ought to be satisfied, for she became very popular and left the colony with the goodwill of everybody, and it is no small task for a vicereine in the democratic antipodes to avoid offending somebody. Since then she has been lady in waiting to the Queen, an appointment which she will now resign to her Majesty's regret.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

A TREE OF FATE.

The workmen now engaged upon improvements at Windsor Castle need to tread warily, for the scene of their labours is replete with historic associations. Nor are these confined to the Castle buildings. Of no place may it be more truly said that while there are sermons in the stones there are tongues in trees to speak a chapter from history. In the garden adjoining St. George's Chapel is a tree with one of the strangest of stories. Blighted and stunted by lightning, it stands to recall one of the tragedies of history. It is a willow, and grew from a cutting taken from the parent tree which grew above the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena. For long it flourished in its new position. But, on the day of the battle of Sedan, in which the power of Napoleon III. was crushed, a flash of lightning carried away its chief branch. Still, in its mutilated state it continued to grow lustily enough until, years later, it was smitten by another lightning stroke. Careful comparison showed that the second disaster synchronised exactly with the death of the Prince Imperial at the hands of the Zulus in Africa.

OLD-TIME REPAIRS.

Windsor Castle, in some form or another, has existed as a Royal domain from Norman times. Hardly a reign has passed without additions or alterations. Edward II. built the famous Round Tower or Keep for a fraternity of knights who should meet and carry on the traditions of King Arthur's Round Table knights. From the battlements of the Keep twelve counties may be viewed, and even in these smoky days the King may see the domes and lantern of St. Paul's by taking his stand on the summit of the tower. Edward III. found the labour problem as acute in his day as do some less distinguished employers of modern times and his works proceeded slowly. But the victor of Poictiers took a short cut to what he wanted. Writs were issued to the sheriffs, mayors, and bailiffs of the counties authorising them to impress labourers for the work, with imprisonment as the alternative. William of Wykeham was the architect, and his duties could have been little else than a labour of love, for his wage was but a shilling a day. Plague carried off the bulk of the 360 men engaged on the work in 1360, so more writs were issued. Edward did not live to see his undertaking completed, but Richard II. continued it, and had Geoffrey Chaucer as his clerk of works, and a zealous master of the labour press gang the father of our national poetry appears to have made.

HIDDEN WINDSOR.

The ordinary visitor does not see the oldest part of Windsor, the remains of the fortress in which John rested while the negotiations for Magna Charta were in progress. There is a small domain underground. In the older portions of the great wards arched passages thread their way below the basement, through the chalk and penetrate far beneath the site of the Castle ditch at the base of the walls. Their existence may have had something to do with the origin of the eerie stories which attach to the older part of the residence. For, of course, Windsor has its ghosts. Only a couple of years ago an officer, seated in the library saw what is described as the ghost of Queen Elizabeth. Shakespeare adopted the legend of Herne the Hunter from Windsor forest for his Merry Wives of Windsor. The ancient ranger was supposed to promenade around an oak wearing horns upon his head.

STORIED STONES.

Many a page of history is written on the walls of Windsor. Those that lay captive within the boundaries of the Castle left their woeful histories carved upon their prison. Their memories were thus better perpetuated than those of some of more illustrious birth. It was only by a chance breaking up of the floor of the St. George's Chapel that the body of Edward IV. was found. In 1813 Sir Henry Halford found, too, and opened, the coffin said to contain the body of Charles I. The remains, he said, were in precisely the condition described by a witness of his immurement. But so many are the stories concerning the remains of this unhappy monarch and of Cromwell, that even now controversy has reached scarcely any more definite conclusion than had been arrived at a century ago.

LIGHTS OF OTHER DAYS.

The gorgeous tomb which Wolsey built for himself was converted into money after his fall. The exquisite adornments with which artists had bedecked it were sold as defaced brass for £600. George IV. spent a million and a half on restoring the Castle. As a finishing touch to his work, he had a huge bronze equestrian statue of his father erected as the end of the magnificent three-miles Long Walk. In time a rather irreverent name became applied to the statue, so that the monarch whose name it is to perpetuate became dissociated from it. This led to a funny little mishap at Queen Victoria's dinner-table. A distinguished statesman was asked how he had got to the Castle. Oh, I got a lift as far as the Copper Horse, and walked the rest of the way, ma'am, he replied. To the what? cried Her Majesty in amused amazement. The guest had never heard of the statue by any other name, and had to explain himself as best he could. Whereupon the Queen good-humouredly rebuked him for his irreverence, and gave him the history of the figure.

OLD CRIMES REVIVED.

The discovery of the Australian body-snatching scandals so soon after those which have been thrilling the United States, suggest that there is a recrudescence in the New World of a form of crime which in times past was common in the Old. The Egyptians took pains to hide the identity of many of the persons they embalmed lest their sepulchres should be rifled. The Romans made it a capital crime to dig up or injure a dead body laid in its grave. While adopting this law, the Christian Emperors extended its operations; any property in which the body or its effects were found was confiscated, and a fine imposed upon the owner. So that our early surgeons, with their armies of body-snatchers would have had a perilous time of it had they come under the ancient regulations. There is a curious point in the English law governing the disposal of the dead. It is not larceny to take a body; there is no property in a corpse. If, however, the shroud be taken, then a theft has been committed, for this is held to be the property of the executors.

ARRESTING A CORPSE.

This point gives additional interest to what might have been the fate of the corpse of Sheridan. While the body lay in state in the house of one of his old friends in Great George-street, Westminster, some of his old-time acquaintances called to take a last look With them was admitted a person in deep mourning who craved permission to see for the last time one whom, he said, he had reverently admired. No sooner was the body exposed to view than the monster gravely produced a writ and a bailiff's wand, and said I arrest this corpse in the King's name for a debt of £500. Canning and Lord Sidmouth, who were present each wrote a cheque for £250 before the vampire would consent to release the corpse from pawn. What the bailiff could have done with a body which was nobody's property does not seem clear. It would have a market value for the purpose of dissection, of course, but who would have had the right to sell? The bodies of adults used to realise in the early part of last century about four pounds. Children's bodies were sold at so much per inch, and in this manner would fetch as much as ten pounds. Until an Act was passed to enable the bodies of convicts, paupers executed criminals, and others to be used for dissection, these graveyard ghouls did a very brisk business.

A GHASTLY SCENE.

It was a common enough practice to claim and gain the body of an executed criminal in the hope of restoring life; and Evelyn records an instance in which a girl, hanged for felony, was revived, and lived to marry and become the mother of a numerous family. The grimmest scene of which we have record, however, was that over, which Dr. Ure presided at Glasgow University. To that anatomical theatre was brought the body of a murderer who had been hanged for an hour, but whose neck had not been broken. A galvanic battery was applied to the body with startling results. In the first experiment, every muscle of the body was immediately agitated with convulsive shuddering movements, the legs were thrown out with such violence as to overturn one of the assistants. Next, full, laborious breathing was produced. A third experiment sent every muscle of the face into fearful action; rage, horror, despair, anguish, and ghastly smiles united their hideous expression in the dead man's face. The onlookers for the most part fled in terror from the theatre; one swooned. The concluding trial caused the corpse to point with his fingers at each of the remaining spectators in turn. Then they dared do no more. Dr. Ure in deliberating upon the phenomena believes that they might have brought the man to life, which he considered undesirable in a murderer, and which perhaps would have been contrary to law.

A DOUBLE-HEADED snake has been discovered at Half Moon Bay, California. It can crawl backwards as easily as it can forwards. It is about 32ins. long.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Taunton, 2,461 tons, Captain J Soeberg, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Mauritius, 12th September, with a cargo of sugar.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Lieut Stewart, Major C K Elliot, and 40 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Bohemia, 2,060 tons, Captain Arthur Hunt, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Liverpool, 30th August, with a general cargo, and Mr L Collins and one deck passenger.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, 1,653 tons, Captain D Dickson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

The B I S Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain M J Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 24th September with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Hornobell, Captain P C Knudsen, Mr and Mrs Jewanjee, Mr J H Cooper, Mr and Mrs Aderji and five children, Mr Goolamally and 238 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning	Lt Vale	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr A J G Piffard	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat	No. 100	
Do	No 102	
Do	No 103	

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
R I M S Olive		Comdr Beauchamp			R I Marine
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1025	MacGregor			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	1-7	E Tajbhoy
Bancoora	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Forbes			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Caffers			Captain
Kerbella	1468	Hodgson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Bengal	2757	Phillips	China		P & O Co
Hilarius	1996	Sergent	Antwerp		J M & Co
Vauxhall B	2178	Reedor			W & A G & Co
Safari	993	Winiker	Zanzibar		A Strande
Bulimba	1607	MacGregor	P Gulf		M M & Co
Redhill	2504	Dowell			A Montoeboff
Nawab	2011	Corkhill			T M & Co
Naseri	912	Mylcrist	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			T M & Co
Valetta	2974	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Virginia	2790	McDougall			W & A G & Co
Upada	3382	Hatchison			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Kenley	2431	Parker			Bombay Co
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Grantley Hall	2585	Hann			Captain
Chindwara		Watson			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Robert			P & O Co
Santhia	3321	Phillips	Berbera		Transport
H Bolckow	752	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Bohemia	2060	Hunt	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
Kola	497	Williams			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Spicer	Aden		P & O Co
Kapurthala	721	Bomber	P Gulf		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Colenso	2532	Sheckell	Hull	1-10	T M & Co
B	Langbank	2966	Rout	Marseilles	8-10	W & A G & Co
C	Enterpe	2298	Wale	Manchester	29-9	J M & Co
F	Eidsvold	2292	Hatleburg	Stettin	1-10	K N C & Co
M	Arrayo	2307	Plough	Calcutta	30-9	T M & Co
N	Ula	3126	Stone	Berbera	28-9	Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Satrunjee	547	Ahmed	Karachi	26-9	She'd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Karachi	26-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Kalibia	3149	Tait	L'pool	29-9	W & A G & Co
3	Jeseric	3113	Shatton	Antwerp	10-10	W&AG&Co
4	V de Tamatave	2227	Peancellier	Havre	6-10	K N & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Moser	Trieste	1-10	A L S F Co
8	Taunton	2461	Saeberg			J M & Co
9	Imani	2979	Peabody	Hull	3-10	K N & Co
10&11	Prome	2299	McKay	Liverpool	6-10	K N & Co
15	Belgian King	2170	Thompson	Leith	10-10	W&AG&Co
16	Sultan	1781	Pens	Zanzibar, &c	30-9	A Strande

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Persia	4198	Wheler	London	3-10	P & O Co
Muttra	2985	Seddon			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Bohemia s	Hunt	Liverpool, Aug 30
	Taunton s	Soeberg	Mauritius, Sept 12
26	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden, Sept 21
	Kola s	Williams	Karachi, Sept 24
	Clan Ross s	Dickson	Glasgow, Aug 19
	Highlander s	Dawson	Calcutta, Sept 17
27	Gutenfels s	Bode	[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Vauxhall Bridge s	Reeder	Calcutta
	Booldana s	Radcliffe	Calcutta, &c
	Sutherland s	Wallace	Calcutta
	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday;—

Steamer Bohemia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Oriental, for Aden.
" Taunton, for Marseilles.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The City Line Co.'s steamer Merton Hall, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Ischia, left Penang, for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Rubattino, left Suez, on the 26th instant, for Bombay.

The P and O Co.'s steamer Chusan, is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 2 p.m. to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kalibia s—2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 5 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 80 bales wool and 20 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 105 bales wool Doongersee Wagjee; 97 bales wool C Nanjee; 101 bales wool T Jewandas; 137 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 38 bales wool and 49 bales goat hair R M Kooka.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—12 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 150 cwt myrabollams and 27 bales Sowric cotton J A Begbie and Co; 130 cwt buffalo horns Jan Mahomed Ramhimtoola; 17 cwt fishmaws Hassom A Mahomed; 30 cwt deer horns Karamalli B Sajan.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kalibia s—4600 cwt mowraseed Ralli Brothers.
Longbank s—500 cwt gingellyseed J A Begbie and Co; 3000 cwt gram Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Taunton s—1000 cwt myrabollams J A Begbie and Co; 2240 cwt castorseed and 4017 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jeseric s—98 bales cotton fly Khimjee Visram and Co; 4000 cwt wheat Narayendas Sundarjee and Co.
Euterpe s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton fly Khimjee Visram and Co; 75 bales cotton fly Ratansi Dayal; 500 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 220 cwt myrabollams J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tamatave s—1010 cwt myrabollams G Madhowjee; 580 cwt sandalwood Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Prome s—1999 cwt linseed W and A Graham and Co; 4000 cwt linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 25604 cwt poppyseed, 2009 cwt linseed and 2009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton A Blaschock and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 1 bale woollen carpets Tellery and Stamrides.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—10 cases black tea Tellery and Stavrides.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—118 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ST. MICHAELL AND ALL ANGLES—THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Holy Communian at 7-15 a.m. (Choral). Hymns 423, 318 and 297.

LORD CURZON promised to inaugurate a Ministry of Commerce in connection with the Government of India, as all the civilised Governments of the world have already done, and had even got the matter so far advanced, that well nigh a year ago, he said at the Chamber of Commerce dinner they were engaged in looking out for the right man to be the head of the Department. Month after month elapsed, and still no progress was reported. It began to be whispered, says the "Capital that the scheme was being silently but effectually burked by officials in high places who could not bear the thought of an outsider coming in and being the boss of any of the heaven born Civilians. Anyhow, after a show of Rs. 70,000 being budgeted for to meet the expense of the Department, we are now told that the scheme cannot be sanctioned as it will cost too much money. The whole thing has turned out to be a pure fiasco, and Lord Curzon may well prepare a blush the next time he addresses the Chamber of Commerce.

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And Tired, Fretted Mothers

Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Tortures," etc.

M. SHROFF & Co.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Dealers in Phonographs, Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS' REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS THE ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anaemia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

INDIAN JEWELLER,
KANJI MALJI,

MAKES and Sells on a large scale all sorts of articles of Gold and Silver Jewellery. A large stock also ready for sale.

Orders neatly executed by hand and machinery with promptitude and at exceedingly cheap rates. The articles are finished and engraved like English workmanship.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET BOMBAY.

80 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.
HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 8, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

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NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TRADE MARK

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SMOKING MIXTURE

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MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of ¼-lb. & ½-lb.

PRICES: 2Rs. 8As. per ½-lb. 1R. 6As. per ¼-lb.

OUR NEW SCIENTIFIC PROCESS

of preparing and packing Tobacco ensures its freshness and condition, no matter how long kept or to what climatic conditions subjected, provided the tins are kept intact until required for use.

SOLD BY ALL GOOD CLASS TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.

Agents in Bombay:
Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
Dinshaw, Merwan & Co.
D. Merwan & Co.
D. Macropolo & Co.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, Eng.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of foulness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles TREZEVTA, The New Brain and Nerve Food; ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ... " 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.
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		Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years	5	"
" 1 Year	4½	"
" 6 Months	4	"
" 3 Months	3½	"

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
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D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousand, of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Foetid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhoea, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

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FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES, Bombay and Calcutta.

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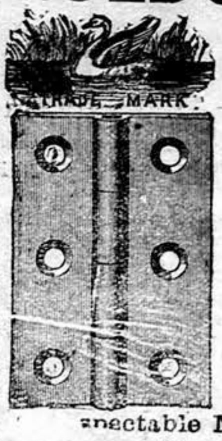

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Hair Dressers and Perfumers.
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by usings Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s., CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

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is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S**.

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MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER

Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern, guaranteed for 2 years **Rs. 22**
The Pioneer, " for 3 " **Rs. 25**
The Standard " for 6 " **Rs. 32**

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in medium and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
" 18	Hunting	" 26
" 21	Half Hunting	" 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

Illustrated Price List sent free on application

THE WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY 11, Hornby Road.
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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

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A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.
A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.
Sold in Quarts.(litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)
BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.
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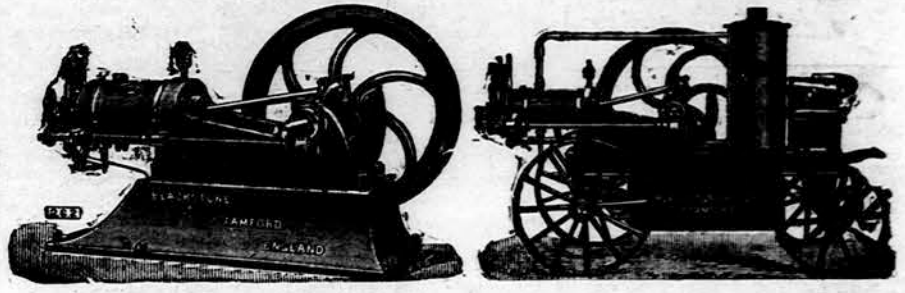

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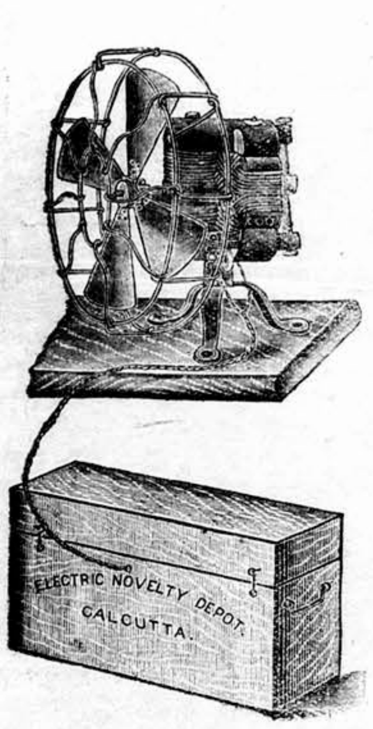

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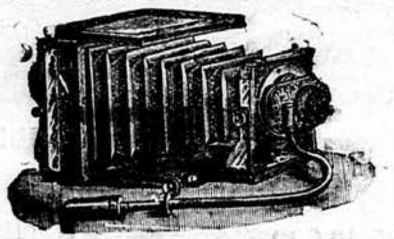

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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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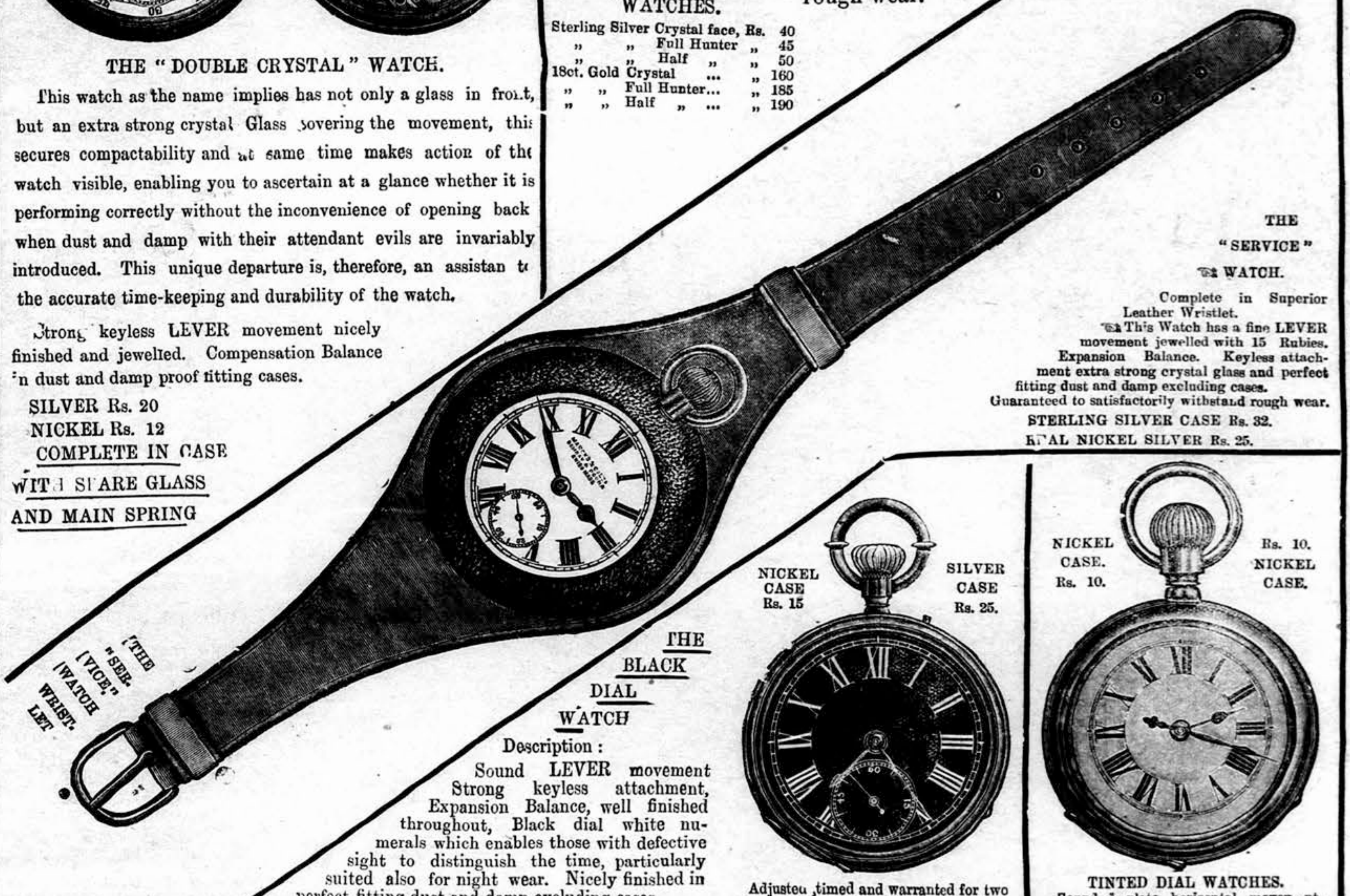

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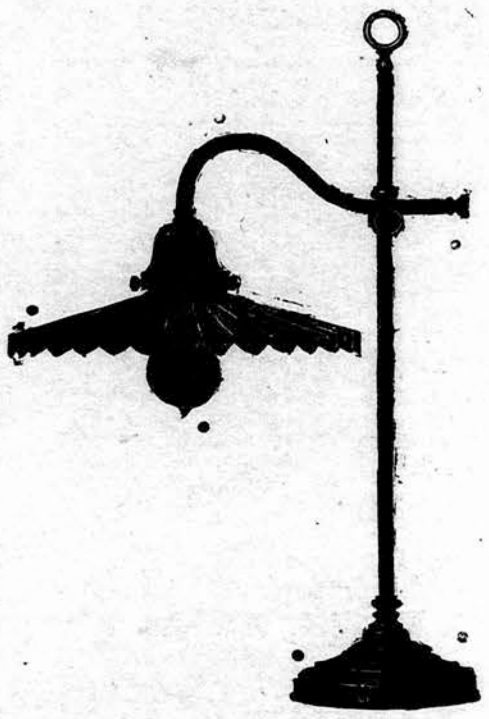

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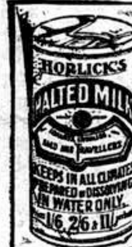

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